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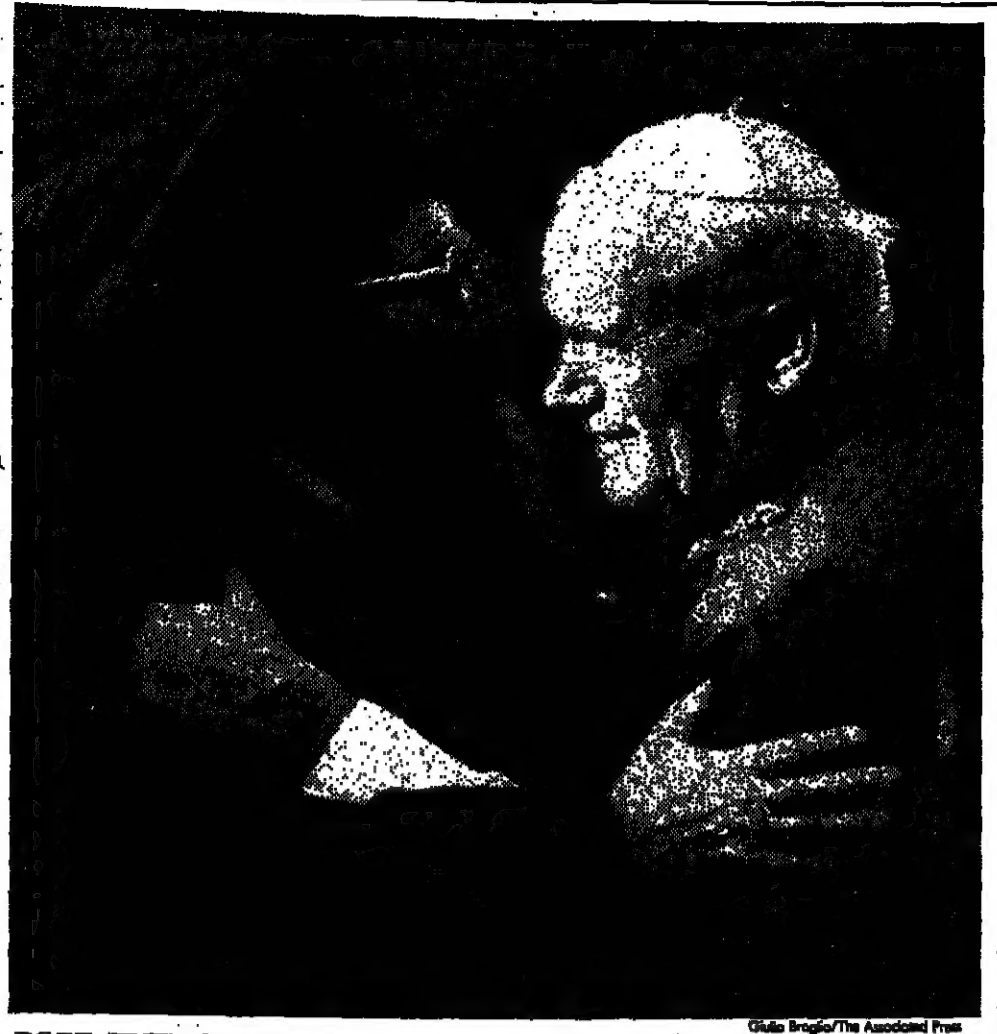
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PARIS, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1987

Algeria	6.00	Den.	115	Krw.	0.000	Tha.	12.5
Angola	2.5	DM	2.50	Peru.	125	Bz.	125
Argentina	0.750	DM	1.000	Peru.	125	Bz.	125
Australia	50	Bfr.	1.00	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00
Belgium	50	Bfr.	1.00	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00
Canada	0.750	DM	1.000	Peru.	125	Bz.	125
Chile	0.750	DM	1.000	Peru.	125	Bz.	125
Colombia	0.750	DM	1.000	Peru.	125	Bz.	125
Czech Rep.	0.750	DM	1.000	Peru.	125	Bz.	125
Denmark	50	Bfr.	1.00	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00
France	0.750	DM	1.000	Peru.	125	Bz.	125
Germany	0.750	DM	1.000	Peru.	125	Bz.	125
Greece	0.750	DM	1.000	Peru.	125	Bz.	125
India	0.750	DM	1.000	Peru.	125	Bz.	125
Italy	0.750	DM	1.000	Peru.	125	Bz.	125
Japan	0.750	DM	1.000	Peru.	125	Bz.	125
South Korea	0.750	DM	1.000	Peru.	125	Bz.	125
Spain	0.750	DM	1.000	Peru.	125	Bz.	125
Sweden	50	Bfr.	1.00	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00
Switzerland	0.750	DM	1.000	Peru.	125	Bz.	125
Taiwan	0.750	DM	1.000	Peru.	125	Bz.	125
Thailand	0.750	DM	1.000	Peru.	125	Bz.	125
United Kingdom	0.750	DM	1.000	Peru.	125	Bz.	125
United States	0.750	DM	1.000	Peru.	125	Bz.	125
West Germany	0.750	DM	1.000	Peru.	125	Bz.	125
Yugoslavia	0.750	DM	1.000	Peru.	125	Bz.	125

ESTABLISHED 1887



POPE GREETS PATRIARCH — Pope John Paul II and Patriarch Dimitrios I of Constantinople on Thursday as the spiritual leader of the world's Orthodox Christians arrived at the Vatican for the fifth meeting between a pope and an Orthodox patriarch since 1854. They will make a statement Monday on efforts toward Christian unity.

Reagan Berates Pact Foes

He Says Critics Perceive War As 'Inevitable'

By David Hoffman

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan said Thursday that opponents of the proposed U.S.-Soviet treaty to eliminate intermediate-range nuclear missiles "have accepted that war is inevitable" while he was attempting to "strive for peace."

Mr. Reagan's remark, in an interview with television anchorman, was one of his harshest criticisms leveled at conservatives in his own party who have questioned the wisdom of the treaty. Mr. Reagan intends to sign with Mikhail S. Gorbachev during their Washington summit meeting next week.

Mr. Reagan said, "I think that some of the people who are objecting to the idea of ever getting any understanding, whether they realize it or not, those people — basically down in their deepest thoughts — have accepted that war is inevitable and that there must come to be a war between the two superpowers."

He added, "I think as long as you've got a chance to strive for peace, you strive for peace. But you don't have peace and surrender. And there's no way that we're going to surrender."

Mr. Reagan defended the missile treaty, saying, "I think this deal is different than anything that's ever been attempted before in arms negotiations between our two countries."

And he described Mr. Gorbachev as the first Soviet leader "that has ever expressed a willingness to eliminate weapons they already have."

Mr. Reagan acknowledged, however, that the treaty leaves the Soviet Union with a "tremendous advantage" over the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in conventional, nonnuclear forces.

Mr. Reagan's criticism of his conservative opponents was unusual because the president has attempted repeatedly in recent days to demonstrate to treaty opponents that he has been tough in dealing with the Soviets, including issuing a report this week charging Moscow with new violations of the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty of 1972.

In Moscow, the Soviet authorities issued a strong denial of the alleged violations, and the Tass news agency sharply attacked Mr. Reagan.

Earlier Thursday, Mr. Reagan had promised to press human



Karl Otto Pöhl, president of the Bundesbank, on Thursday as the West German central bank opted to cut its key rate.

Bundesbank Lowers Key Rate In Coordinated European Cuts

By Ferdinand Protzman and Warren Geiler

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — The Bundesbank, West Germany's central bank, lowered its key interest rate Thursday to 2.5 percent from 3 percent as part of a surprise round of coordinated interest-rate reductions by leading West European nations.

The lower interest rates are intended to bolster the battered U.S. dollar and hasten a meeting of the seven leading industrial nations, known as the Group of Seven, at which a new agreement to stabilize exchange rates could be worked out, senior Frankfurt banking sources said.

Yet analysts agreed that political rather than economic factors were the driving force behind the rate action. In Washington, Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d said he was delighted by the cuts. He predicted they would promote economic growth in Europe and help correct world trade imbalances.

The Bundesbank's reduction was preceded by a lowering of British interest rates and followed by cuts in key French, Swiss, Austrian, Dutch and Belgian interest rates.

In London, Nigel Lawson, the British chancellor of the Exchequer, said in a radio interview that the next task for the Group of Seven was to agree on a pact to stabilize the dollar.

"The key thing that remains now is whether there will be an agreement on everybody's part to contribute to the stabilization of the dollar," he said. "That is the critical element."

At its regular biweekly meeting, the Bundesbank's policy-setting council lowered the West German discount rate to 2.5 percent, a record low, while leaving the Lombard rate, a short-term lending rate unchanged at 4.5 percent. The cut takes effect Friday. The discount rate is the fee charged on banks' borrowings from the central bank against securities as collateral.

West Germany's discount rate had been unchanged since January. The meeting was chaired by the Bundesbank president, Karl Otto Pöhl, who is believed to have strongly supported the rate reduction.

"With the lowering of the discount rate, the Bundesbank is making allowance for the reduction of interest rates that was already underway," a Bundesbank statement said. "A furtherance of this loosening tendency is particularly indicated to contribute to a stabilization of the foreign exchange markets."

Others agree that the Japanese are looking on Wall Street houses as an investor would. "They need a PaineWebber or a Shearson to help them look after their investments," said Peter Rona, chief executive of J. Henry Schroder Bank & Trust Co., which is 98 percent owned by Industrial Bank of Japan.

Although these arrangements have not resulted in any meshing of Japanese and American operations, many on Wall Street fear that the Japanese might use them to

Just this week, PaineWebber Group Inc. sold a stake of up to 25 percent to Yasuda Mutual Life Insurance Co. Earlier this year, Nippon Life Insurance Co. bought 13 percent of Shearson Lehman Brothers Inc. and last year, Sumitomo Bank Ltd. purchased 12.5 percent of Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Industrial Bank of Japan Ltd. acquired Aubrey G. Lanston & Co., a U.S. government securities dealer.

With the dollar and stock prices falling, and some U.S. firms needing a capital boost to compete effectively, many specialists believe that this is just the beginning. "I wouldn't be surprised to see many more such deals coming up," said Toshio Mori, chief executive of Nikko Securities International, a subsidiary of one of Japan's four major investment firms, Nikko Securities Co. "It's quite natural for the Japanese to look to American firms to obtain know-how and knowledge of these markets."

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'79 Talks Helped Shape Treaty

By Joseph Fitchett

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Western heads of government who decided in 1979 at a summit meeting in Guadeloupe to deploy Pershing-2 and cruise missiles vigorously defend the proposed treaty that will scrap these weapons and similar Soviet missiles.

But they are divided about whether the policies that they set in motion nearly a decade ago have tightened trans-Atlantic solidarity.

The Guadeloupe summit meeting was an informal two-day gathering of four leaders: Prime Minister James Callaghan of Britain; President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France; Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany; and President Jimmy Carter, Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr. Carter's national security adviser, joined them in missile discussions.

Interviewed Thursday, the participants — except Mr. Carter, who was unavailable — agreed that the pending treaty to eliminate intermediate-range nuclear forces was the logical outgrowth of their decision to deploy new U.S. missiles unless the Soviet Union removed its SS-20 missiles.

In that sense, they said, the treaty achieves the military goal they set at the meeting: preventing the Soviet Union from gaining an advantage based on the SS-20.

The interviews confirmed the far-reaching nature of decisions made in Guadeloupe. When the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in December 1979 formally announced its plan to install new missiles unless the Soviet Union scrapped its SS-20s, the alliance in effect was adopting a package formulated earlier at Guadeloupe.

Equally clearly, the four leaders' package was prepared amid expectations that the Soviet Union would quickly agree to a disarmament deal. But Soviet leaders ordered the invasion of Afghanistan a few days after NATO announced its plan, freezing negotiations on intermediate-range missiles until Mikhail S. Gorbachev agreed to mutual elimination.

Lord Callaghan recalled that "the stubbornness" of Andrei A. Gromyko, then the Soviet foreign minister, "made us deploy, and it was only when we had cards in our hand that the Soviets agreed to negotiate."

Although the end result was nine years in coming, Mr. Schmidt said, "I take some satisfaction in seeing no reason to evaluate the problem differently" than it was viewed at Guadeloupe. "I wanted to get rid of the SS-20s, and subsequently I invented the zero-zero solution as optimal," he said. By zero-zero he meant scrapping all intermediate-range missiles on both sides.

In Mr. Brzezinski's view, "Our intentions were quite in keeping with what is transpiring: maintaining the strategic equilibrium by de-

termining the order and time of their television appearances. It fell to the government party candidate, Roh Tae Woo, to go first. Kim Dae Jung, an opposition leader, followed.

Two other major contenders, Kim Young Sam and Kim Jong Pil, were given the next time slots, followed by three minor candidates.

Neither Mr. Roh nor Kim Dae Jung broke new ground in his 20-minute speech. But their appearances were the first in which South Koreans running for high office could talk to the entire country at once.

It has been 16 years since the last real presidential election, and the number of television sets then was about 600,000. Now, virtually every one of South Korea's nine million households has at least one set, testament to the country's rapid economic progress.

Under the election rules, all candidates may appear on the state-controlled networks five times — once free and the other four times for a fee of about \$65,000 each.

Monday was the deadline set by a group calling itself Command 135 of the Trizano

For Chilean Actors, Drama in Opposition

By Shirley Christian

New York Times Service

SANTIAGO — Through more than 14 years of military rule, many of Chile's theater groups have been islands of criticism and opposition.

In Korea, Candidates Switching Sales Pitches to TV

By Clyde Haberman

New York Times Service

SEOUL — South Korea's presidential campaign entered a new and potentially decisive phase as candidates went on television this week for the first time to appeal for votes.

It was difficult to gauge the effect of the broadcasts, for South Korea has limited experience with genuine presidential elections, let alone with the local equivalent of a media blitz.

But with only two weeks to go until Election Day, not one of the major candidates is able to prove that he has broken away from the pack using usual campaign techniques. And so, some experts say, the advent of television may be conclusive, especially among the 30 percent of the electorate widely believed to be undecided.

"It will affect the middle class most of all," said Suh Chung Woo, a professor of mass communication at Yonsei University in Seoul.

The candidates drew lots to determine the order and time of their television appearances. It fell to the government party candidate, Roh Tae Woo, to go first. Kim Dae Jung, an opposition leader, followed.

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Sihanouk and Hun Sen Devise Peace Formula

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FERE-EN-TARDENOIS, France — Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Prime Minister Hun Sen of Cambodia held a second round of talks Thursday and said they had agreed on the outline of a new formula to end the civil war in their nation.

"We have settled certain issues," said Mr. Hun Sen, 36, prime minister in the Vietnamese-backed government. "This is an important basis on which to reach a real settlement."

Mr. Hun Sen was speaking on the second day of talks in this small French village with Prince Sihanouk, 65, the former Cambodian head of state, who speaks for a coalition of three guerrilla groups fighting the government in Phnom Penh.

The prince said before the meeting Thursday that Mr. Hun Sen had vowed that Vietnam would be ready to remove its troops from Cambodia as early as 1988 if the guerrilla forces could make peace with the government.

Mr. Hun Sen, in high spirits as he emerged from the talks, said that the proceedings had been "an addition to the success of yesterday."

Sihanouk's son, Prince Ranariddh, said the two leaders would meet on Friday for the ceremonial signing of a joint statement concluding their first round of talks.

"This meeting has offered a new formula for peace," he said. He declined to give details.

The statement may mark a breakthrough in the long-stalled efforts to end Vietnam's nine-year occupation of Cambodia.

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The dollar in New York:
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INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIEDS

Moscow Weekly Prints Long-Suppressed Letter

MOSCOW — A Moscow journal published a long-suppressed letter on Thursday in which the Bolshevik economist Nikolai I. Bukharin called on future Soviet leaders to clear the names of the victims of Stalin's purges.

Bukharin, who was executed in 1938, destroyed the original, but his widow memorized the letter at his command. It recounts his feeling of "helplessness in the face of a hellish machine."

Addressed to "A Future Generation of Soviet Leaders," it appeared in almost complete form in an article on Bukharin in the weekly Moscow News, which has been at the forefront of a campaign for more open discussion of Soviet history.

Although the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, made a positive reference to Bukharin in a speech last month, the Marxist theoretician has not been formally exonerated of the charge of having been "an enemy of the people."

Bukharin's letter had long been known in the West, but its existence was not revealed to the Soviet public until an interview with his widow published last weekend by another Moscow journal.

"I feel my helplessness in the face of a hellish machine that, probably using medieval methods, possesses gigantic strength, and behaves boldly and full of confidence," Bukharin wrote.

"Any member of the Central Committee, any ordinary party member could be swept away, turned into a traitor, a terrorist, a saboteur or a spy."

Bukharin, a close colleague of Lenin, was accused in 1938 of setting up an anti-Soviet group in league with Nazis, Western imperialists and other disgraced former revolutionary chiefs, including the exiled Trotsky.

He said he was addressing his letter to future leaders because "in your historical mission will be the task of unraveling the monstrous web of crimes which in these terrible days are like a flame" that he feared was "smothering the Party."

He added: "I appeal to all members of the Party. In what may be the last days of my life I am sure that the filter of history will sooner or later wipe the filth from my head."

"You must know, comrades, that on the banner you will carry on your triumphal march toward communism there will be my drop of blood also."



'I feel my helplessness in the face of a hellish machine that, probably using medieval methods, possesses gigantic strength.'

— Nikolai Bukharin

Weak Dollar, Fall in Oil Prices Put Strains on Soviet Economy

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union has borrowed \$6 billion from Western banks in the last two years to cover shortages of hard currency caused by a weak dollar and declining world oil prices, according to Central Intelligence Agency studies and other reports.

Strains on the Soviet economy from unfavorable international forces, internal blockages and military demands were detailed in two volumes published by the Joint Economic Committee of Congress.

One of the main conclusions was that the Soviet military has gone along with economic changes ordered by Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, because it would be worse off with a backward economy.

"In effect, the Soviet Union finds itself racing in an outer lane of a circular track while its adversary has the advantage of an inner lane," said one of the authors of the documents, Abraham S. Becker, a Soviet specialist with the Rand Corp., a research institute.

Shelley Dentch, a CIA analyst, said the building of weapons absorbs 7 percent to 8 percent of the Soviet Union's gross national product — two to three times higher than in the United States.

Other CIA experts said that, al-

though Mr. Gorbachev's changes were likely to provide somewhat higher economic growth in the years ahead, the Kremlin's objectives were unlikely to be met.

But they added that domestic political fallout could be limited by arms control pacts, such as the one Mr. Gorbachev and President Ronald Reagan are expected to sign next week in Washington.

"More of the resources that otherwise would have gone to defense will be available to keep the modernization effort afloat and to bolster consumer programs," said Robert E. Leggett, a CIA analyst.

Changes under Mr. Gorbachev include plans to decentralize economic decision-making, increase the autonomy of enterprises, enlarge the scope of the private economy, partly decentralize prices, reduce or eliminate subsidies and reduce the size of the bureaucracy.

Other documents and tables in the study, in which more than 50 government and private analysts participated, show how the Soviet Union has been weakened by the decline in the price of oil and the value of the dollar. This underscores the Russians' stake in the world economy, several analysts said.

Petroleum exports account for half of the Soviet Union's hard-currency earnings but have to be

set in dollars to conform to international business practice. The weakness in petroleum prices has resulted in the Soviet Union's having fewer dollars.

In the early 1980s, Moscow was running a hard-currency trade surplus of more than \$4 billion a year. But according to CIA figures, the surplus shrank to \$534 million in 1985 despite a 6 percent decline in imports.

The collapse in world oil prices last year resulted in further cuts in both Soviet imports and exports, although imports fell further, allowing Moscow to push its surplus above \$2 billion.

Joan F. McIntyre, a CIA analyst, said, "With few prospects for significant improvements in the world price of oil for the next several years, Moscow will have to deal with reduced earnings through the remainder of the decade."

In addition, the Soviet Union has vast gold holdings, which Moscow rarely mentions.

The CIA placed the value of Soviet gold reserves at \$30 billion on the basis of a \$400-an-ounce market price in early 1987. Market prices now are closer to \$300 an ounce.

After oil earnings began declining in 1985 the Soviet Union compensated by increasing its sales of gold for hard currency, according to the CIA, to almost 200 tons in 1985 and more than 300 tons in 1986. Between 1982 and 1984, when Moscow had less need for extra cash, gold sales averaged less than 100 tons a year.

The huge foreign borrowings by Moscow over the last two years — \$6 billion from Western banks and a total \$15.5 billion from government and private creditors — lifted the gross debt of the Soviet Union to \$38.2 billion at the end of 1986, the CIA data showed.

But the Soviet Union operates its own banks in the West and also keeps balances in many Western banks. Their total financial assets in the West were placed at \$15 billion, giving them a net debt of \$23.2 billion at the end of 1986.

In weighing the Soviet debt position, Mr. McIntyre did not include \$25 billion in hard currency that the Soviet Union itself is owed by Third World borrowers.

"The value of this debt is problematic," the CIA analyst said, "since a considerable portion is owed by clients who will probably be unable to repay their debts in a timely fashion."

WORLD BRIEFS

Cubans Sign Tentative Pact in Atlanta

ATLANTA (UPI) — After two hours of negotiations with government officials, six leaders of the Cuban prisoners holding 89 hostages at a federal penitentiary here signed a tentative agreement Thursday to end their siege and put the document up for a vote by all the prisoners.

The Cuban inmates voted Nov. 23, burning prison buildings and seizing hostages after Havana agreed to repatriate about 2,500 "undesirables" who went to the United States in the 1980 Mariel boatlift.

"This is the first time we have ever gotten agreement from all six on all points," a Justice Department spokesman, Patrick Korten, said of the six Cuban negotiators. "We have no idea at this stage whether the agreement will be approved." He would not reveal details of the agreement.

Draw Ends 19th Game in Chess Match

SEVILLE, Spain (AP) — The resumed 19th game of the world chess championship between the champion, Garry Kasparov, and his challenger, Anatoli Karpov, ended in a draw Thursday after 62 moves.

With five games remaining, the score is even at 9.5-9.5. Mr. Kasparov retains the advantage in the 24-game series, because in the event of a 12-12 tie, he will keep the title.

Each player has scored three victories with 13 games drawn. The 20th game is scheduled for Friday with Mr. Kasparov playing white.

Malaysia Tightening Press Laws

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia (AP) — Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamed introduced amendments Thursday tightening the country's already strict press laws, saying the changes were intended to ensure that nothing jeopardized Malaysia's stability and development.

The move followed the October arrests of 106 people, many of them opposition members of parliament and government critics, for allegedly threatening security. Four newspapers were ordered shut.

The new changes, criticized by journalists and opposition members of Parliament, provide for jail terms of up to three years and fines of up to \$8,000 for "malicious" publication of false news. The home affairs minister will have wide powers, including the right to stop distribution of any local or foreign publication. The minister's power to withdraw a newspaper's permit cannot be challenged in court.

Manila Drops Australian's Expulsion

MANILA (Reuters) — Foreign Minister Raul Manglapus, reversing a decision by the government, said Thursday he would not expel an Australian journalist accused of maligning the administration of President Corason C. Aquino. However, the status of the reporter, Michael Byrnes, remained confused.

"He is free," Mr. Manglapus said. "He is not going home." Asked if the case against Mr. Byrnes was being investigated, Mr. Manglapus replied, "We already have, that's why he's staying. There is no deportation."

The expulsion order, which also barred Mr. Byrnes from returning under any category, was issued Wednesday, lifted briefly later in the day, and then reimposed. The situation is "ambiguous," said Mr. Byrnes, a correspondent for the Australian Financial Review. "As clear as mud."



Michael Byrnes

Nazis' 'Forgotten Victims' to Be Paid

BONN (AP) — "Forgotten victims" of Nazism will receive a total of up to 300 million Deutsche marks (\$180 million) under legislation approved Thursday by the West German parliament.

The Bundestag voted to provide at least 50 million DM in the 1988 budget as a first installment to the so-called forgotten victims, such as Gypsies, homosexuals, Communists and the victims of forced labor and medical experiments.

Bonn has paid millions of marks over the years in compensation for Nazi atrocities. Gypsies and other groups have protested that they have not received enough assistance.

For the Record

More than 6,000 British postal workers defied their union and on Tuesday a 24-hour strike Thursday as talks resumed to try to avoid a Christmas mail strike. The workers want a shorter working week. (AP)

Italy issued warrants Thursday for two men described as members of the extremist Japanese Red Army for attacks on the U.S. and British embassies in Rome on June 9. No one was injured in the attacks, which took place as the leaders of seven industrialized nations were meeting in Venice. (AP)

TRAVEL UPDATE

U.K., Spain Agree to Gibraltar Airport

LONDON (Reuters) — A British-Spanish agreement to share Gibraltar airport has cleared the way for air fares within the European Community to fall. The pact still has to be approved by Gibraltar.

Foreign Ministers Geoffrey Howe and Francisco Fernandez-Ordóñez agreed Wednesday that Britain and Spain would run the airport jointly and build an additional terminal on the Spanish side of the border. But the chief minister of Gibraltar, Sir Joshua Hassan, said he would not use his majority to push the agreement through the colony's assembly.

Sir Geoffrey said Spain would drop its objections to EC plans for cheaper air fares and would sign the Community Air Transport Directive in Brussels next week. Both sides said their claims of sovereignty over Gibraltar were not affected by the agreement.

Pilots of the state-run Philippine Airlines have suspended "in the interest of the republic" a planned strike over pay that had threatened to paralyze the airline's international and domestic operations starting next week, it was announced Thursday in Manila. (AFP)

American Airlines had the best on-time arrival record and Pacific Southwest the worst in the latest monthly government report on the nation's 14 largest airlines. The Transportation Department said in its October report, issued Wednesday, that American, which also came out on top in September, was 86.1-percent on time. (UPI)

DOONESBURY



Russians Quietly Try to Recover Works of Art From Abroad

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union has begun discussions with international auction houses in a quiet effort to bring home Russian works of art that have been sold or stolen since the Bolshevik Revolution.

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Candidate Urges Strike To Depose Junta in Haiti

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — A leading presidential candidate, Sylvio Claude, called Thursday for a nationwide strike, beginning Friday and continuing until Haiti's military-dominated junta resigns.

Human rights leaders, meanwhile, denounced a junta order that they form a new Electoral Council. The original council was ordered to disband after violence led to the cancellation of elections last Sunday.

"If the junta does not resign, we ask for the intervention of a multinational observer force to supervise elections and guarantee security," said Mr. Claude, candidate of the Christian Democratic Party, speaking to reporters.

He recommended that the Organization of American States or the United Nations organize a nonmilitary observer force.

After the election was canceled, the junta, under growing political pressure, said a new council should be named by Thursday night and should immediately begin planning new elections.

Jean-Claude Bajeux, head of the Bishop's Center for Human Rights, pointed out that the old council was mandated by the constitution to exist until Feb. 7. The center is one of the human rights groups that appointed the nine original council members.

The Electoral Council refused to disband and declared void any elections organized by the National Government Council, the three-man junta led by Lieutenant General Henri Namphy. The junta has ruled since February 1986, when

President Jean-Claude Duvalier fled the country.

The balloting for a president and National Assembly, which would have been Haiti's first free election in 30 years, was halted after 34 persons were killed and 75 wounded.

Also Thursday, a popular Roman Catholic priest was quoted as calling for a revolution.

Father Jean Bertrand Aristide, whose criticism of the junta draws large crowds at the Church of Saint Jean Bosco in Port-au-Prince, called for a "real revolution" to overthrow the junta, Radio Métropole said.

Haitians familiar with the junta's efforts to form a new Electoral Council said there was growing apprehension in the government about the possibility of civil strife. There was also said to be anxiety about reports from the United States of calls for U.S. military intervention.

The Haitian government was shaken by the U.S. suspension of all but humanitarian economic aid and reports that the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund had decided to suspend millions of dollars in loans as well.

In Washington, the chairman of the House of Representatives' Foreign Affairs Committee has called on the junta to resign immediately.

If it does not do so, "the United States should promptly move to recognize a government in Haiti which has the support and confidence of the Haitian people," said the chairman, Dante B. Fascell, Democrat of Florida. (AP, NYT)

Anglican Article Criticizes Runcie As Weak on Issues

Reviews

LONDON — Robert Runcie, the archbishop of Canterbury, was accused Thursday by an official Anglican publication of weakness in dealing with controversial topics. The attack was seen in the British press as a crisis of confidence in the archbishop's authority.

The criticism by an anonymous writer came in the latest edition of Crockford's Clerical Directory, a reference book published by the commissioners and Central Board of Finance of the Church of England, of which Archbishop Runcie is the spiritual leader.

The article charged him with "taking the line of least resistance on each issue." It said he preferred as close associates "men who have nothing to prevent them following what they think is the wish of the majority at the moment" and "men of liberal disposition with a moderately Catholic style which is not taken to the point of having firm principles."

A spokesman for the archbishop said there would be no comment. The Church of England has recently been debating such sensitive issues as homosexuality in the clergy and whether women should be ordained as priests.

The archbishop's criticism was also linked to Thailand and the United States as the third partner in an anti-Vietnamese clique — was not mentioned as a supporter of the rebel organization, identified by the Vietnamese as the Armed Forces of Resistance.

The leader of the guerrillas was reported to be a former South Vietnamese admiral, Hoang Co Minh, who became a U.S. citizen a few years ago. Hanoi said that Mr. Minh was killed in Laos in August, along with most of his lieutenants, when his 200-man force was apprehended.

"Obviously, the U.S. imperialists are the mastermind, the inciter and supporter of Hoang Co Minh and his followers," the indictment said. The only evidence offered was a picture of Mr. Minh meeting a U.S. general in Tokyo, possibly in 1982.

At the trial, the presiding judge, Tran Tuan Sy, called the Thais "the implementing agents of the American reactionaries." The indictment and court testimony held that Thailand had armed, trained and recruited resistance fighters from refugee camps where Vietnamese exiles were "starved and beaten."

Bangkok-based reporters in Vietnam for the trial could not recall such charges of abuse from Vietnamese refugees, who are visited regularly in Thai camps.

The United States and Vietnam do not have diplomatic relations. No U.S. officials were reachable for comment.

Judge Sy demanded the deportation from the United States of the remaining rebel ringleader, identified as Nguyen Kim.

He also said that the Thai and U.S. governments should dissolve this and other resistance groups now or "bear the responsibility for

17 Sentenced as Hanoi Blames U.S. in Invasion

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

HO CHI MINH CITY — The government on Thursday sentenced one man to life imprisonment and 16 others to terms of three to 19 years on charges of attempting to invade Vietnam through Laos with a guerrilla force. An eighteen-year-old defendant was placed on probation.

The three-day trial, conducted with maximum publicity on the stage of the municipal theater here, turned into an unexpected, sustained attack on the United States and Thailand at a time when Vietnam is trying to improve relations with both countries.

Uncharacteristically, China — usually linked to Thailand and the United States as the third partner in an anti-Vietnamese clique — was not mentioned as a supporter of the rebel organization, identified by the Vietnamese as the Armed Forces of Resistance.

The leader of the guerrillas was reported to be a former South Vietnamese admiral, Hoang Co Minh, who became a U.S. citizen a few years ago. Hanoi said that Mr. Minh was killed in Laos in August, along with most of his lieutenants, when his 200-man force was apprehended.

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Judge Sy demanded the deportation from the United States of the remaining rebel ringleader, identified as Nguyen Kim.

He also said that the Thai and U.S. governments should dissolve this and other resistance groups now or "bear the responsibility for

the destabilization of Southeast Asia."

Those Vietnamese who will talk about this trial, and foreign diplomats in the region who have been following events since the attempted invasion of central Vietnam, say that Hanoi may intend to send a variety of messages and warnings.

Internally, the proceedings and the sentences meted out to the young men — most in their 20s — tell the country's restive youth that this kind of dissent will be dealt with harshly. The trial follows repeated newspaper articles about "negative phenomena" among the young.

The sentences also make clear that in an era of some economic liberalization under a new party leadership, political opposition cannot and will not be tolerated.

Observers note that the proceedings took place in the former South Vietnamese capital of Saigon, whose name was changed to Ho Chi Minh City after the fall of the south in 1975. The city has always been held in suspicion by Hanoi's hardliners.

The government may have also wanted to deter would-be exiles from fleeing to Thailand by repeatedly describing refugee camps there as places of terror, hard labor and, incongruously, debauchery. Boat people are fleeing Vietnam in higher numbers this year than at any time since the early 1980s.

Finally, the trial coincides — many diplomats think deliberately — with a much-publicized Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia and the opening of talks between the Hanoi-backed Phnom Penh government and the Cambodian resistance movement under Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Hanoi is perennially preoccupied with the security of its long, exposed western border, now bordered by Laos and Cambodia, where there are substantial Vietnamese troops.

Any change in the status of Cambodia, diplomats say, must deeply concern Vietnamese officials.

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EC Warns Japan Not to Favor U.S. On Trade

Readers
TOKYO — The European Community reiterated Thursday a warning to Tokyo to stop what European officials see as favoring the United States over Europe on trade.

"We are absolutely against discrimination which favors the United States over our own interests," said Willy De Clercq, EC commissioner for external relations and trade policy.

"With Japan daily becoming more dependent on the EC market, which is worth 50 percent of the United States market to Japan," he said, "this is a dangerous attitude for the Japanese authorities to take."

Mr. De Clercq is in Tokyo until Saturday for talks with government leaders, including Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, who succeeded Yasuhiro Nakasone last month.

The EC official also warned Japan that moves to divert its exports to the EC away from over-leap profitable dollar markets could cause a backlash in Europe unless matched by visible Japanese market-opening measures.

Japan's trade surplus with the EC fell 2.8 percent in yen terms in the first 10 months of 1987, after taking into account the extraordinary impact of large gold imports last year.

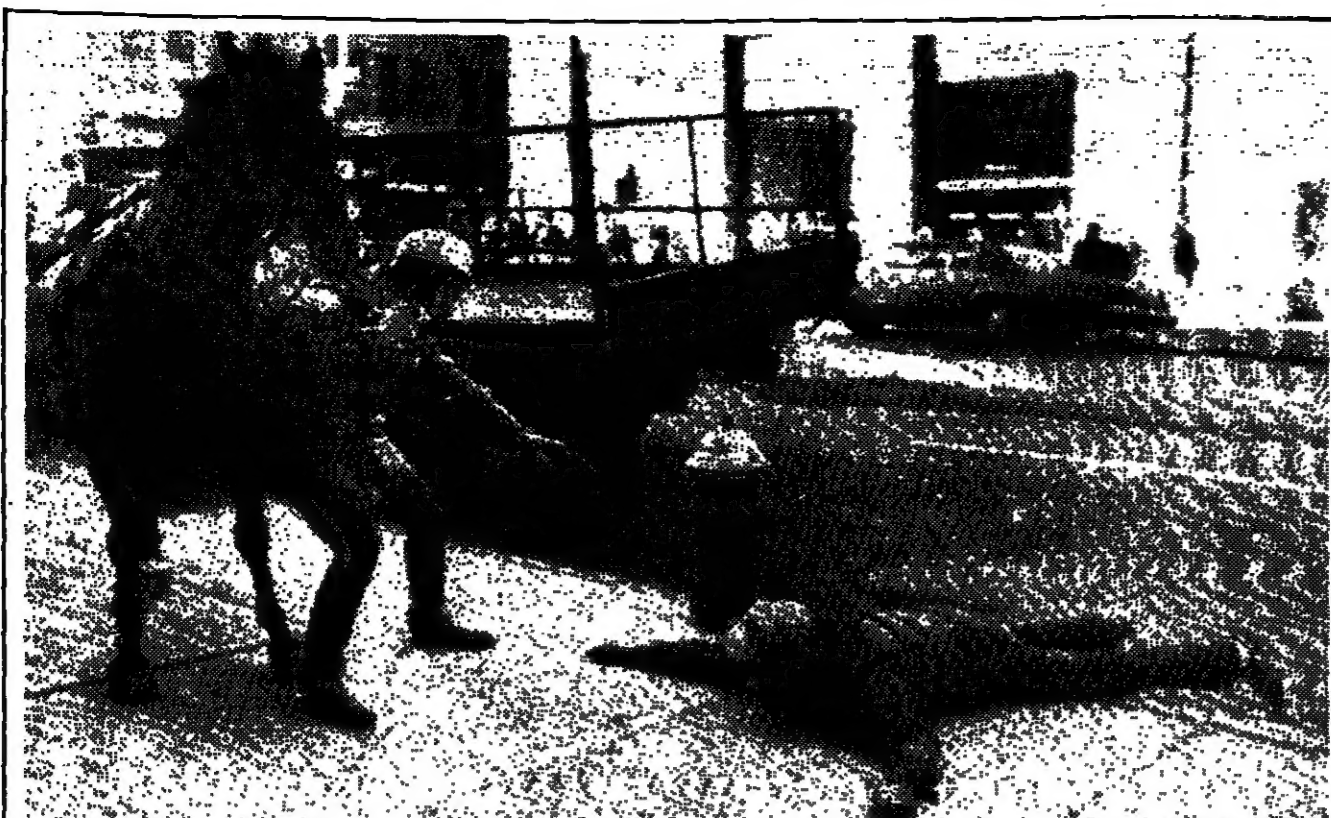
While imports from the EC in October alone, minus the gold factor, rose 19.3 percent from October 1986, Japanese exports to the community rose 6.3 percent, according to EC figures.

Mr. De Clercq demanded that Japan move quickly to revise its liquor tax system and act on a ruling last month by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade that it discriminated against imported alcohol.

"We expect from the Japanese government the full, complete implementation of the GATT ruling — full, complete and speedy, which means it is not conceivable to link an international ruling to any form of domestic reform," he said.

Japanese Finance Ministry officials have said they were moving toward revising the liquor tax as part of a sweeping tax reform package that is not expected to take effect until April 1, 1989.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Bob Hawke of Australia warned Japan on Thursday not to make two-way trade deals with the United States at the expense of Australia or other countries.



CALLING OUT THE CAVALRY — A New York City mounted policeman, Richard Serrentino, arresting a murder suspect in Manhattan after galloping down Broadway to capture the man. The police said two knives were found on Joseph Gooden, 25, who was accused of having killed a security guard at a department store moments before.

U.S. Mission to Jupiter Is Scheduled for 1989

By Warren E. Leary

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — NASA has announced that its long-delayed mission to Jupiter will be launched in 1989, including an audacious re-routing of the spacecraft that would involve using the gravitational force of Venus and Earth to fling the craft like a stone from a sling toward a rendezvous with Jupiter.

The unmanned Galileo mission, originally to have been launched in 1982, was delayed five times by problems with propulsion systems and the space shuttle program, which forced scientists to alter the mission's course.

Making a virtue of this necessity, agency officials have devised a route that will enable the craft to make mankind's first close-up visit to asteroids as well as a flight past Venus.

In what the National Aeronautics and Space Administration called one of the most ambitious planetary voyages ever attempted, the 5,870-pound (about 2,660-kilogram) spacecraft will be launched from the shuttle Discovery.

The flight toward Jupiter will mark the first time a spacecraft has gone into distant space and returned close to Earth, NASA officials said Wednesday.

Ultimately, upon reaching Jupiter in 1989, the Galileo mission is to release a 737-pound probe that will be the first to penetrate the atmosphere of one of the giant, gaseous planets. In addition, the spacecraft is to spend two years orbiting the largest planet and making repeat flybys of its four largest moons.

William J. O'Neill of NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory, who is the science and mission design manager for the project, said that the roundabout route to Jupiter through the inner solar system was necessary for the spacecraft to pick up enough energy and momentum to reach its distant target.

The swings around Venus and Earth are necessary to get "gravity assists" to propel the spacecraft to Jupiter, Mr. O'Neill said. Despite the delays in the project, he added, "what we will do at Jupiter is everything we planned to — and more."

Not only has the cost of the program, now expected to exceed \$1.3 billion, increased with the delays but plotting a course between Earth and Jupiter also has become more complicated. After the Challenger explosion in January 1986, NASA decided against using volatile hydrogen-fueled Centaur rockets to boost payloads, including Galileo, from shuttle cargo bays.

Using a less-powerful rocket than originally planned to propel the spacecraft from the low-Earth

shuttle orbit into deep space required the planetary maneuvers to swing Galileo toward Jupiter.

John R. Casani, Galileo project manager, said the spacecraft would be modified with new heat shields and better temperature controls because of the increased temperatures around Venus. In addition, he said, engineers are to augment control systems, add an extra antenna for close-in Earth communication, change computer software to handle the extra maneuvers and update some of the 11 experiments included on the Jupiter orbiter.

Galileo, scheduled for the ninth space shuttle flight after missions resume next year, must be launched between Oct. 8 and Nov. 24, 1989, or the mission will have to be delayed again until 1991, officials said. If Galileo fell to the backup launching date, at least one or both of the asteroid visits probably would be canceled, they added.

The Galileo project, named after the 17th-century astronomer who discovered and named Jupiter's four major moons, is designed to greatly increase information on the Jovian system gathered in 1979 by the Voyager-1 and Voyager-2 missions.

U.S. to Survey AIDS in 30 Cities

By Philip M. Boffey

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Federal health officials announced Wednesday that blood samples would be collected in 30 major cities in an effort to determine how far and fast the AIDS virus was spreading.

But they said that previously announced plans to collect blood samples at random in more than 50,000 households had been deferred pending an assessment of whether such a survey was feasible and could be completed by 1990.

While awaiting better data, health officials told the White House that they saw no reason to revise their previous estimate, made 17 months ago, that 1 million to 1.5 million Americans already have been infected with the acquired immune deficiency syndrome virus. That estimate has been criticized as too high by at least one analyst on the White House staff and as too low by some AIDS experts.

AIDS cripples the body's defenses against cancers and other infections.

In a related development, the presidential AIDS commission disclosed in a preliminary report to

President Ronald Reagan that it would concentrate on four issues that, it seemed to imply, the federal government and other bodies have not adequately pursued. The commission said it would move immediately to investigate:

- The lack of drugs to treat AIDS patients.

- The lack of valid data on how the disease is spreading.

- The need for home care and other forms of treatment of AIDS patients outside hospitals.

- The lack of programs to treat intravenous drug abusers who are at high risk of infection.

Federal health officials were asked by the White House in June to prepare better estimates of how and where the virus was spreading.

At a White House briefing, Dr. James O. Mason, director of the Federal Centers for Disease Control, said that "we probably were a bit high a year and a half ago" in putting the high estimate at 1.5 million. But he noted that the virus has continued to spread since then and that new estimates suggest that the range now is still roughly 1 million to 1.5 million infected.

"The statistics do not show that it is wildly spreading," said Dr.

Otis Bowen, secretary of health and human services. "This is not a massive, wildly spreading epidemic among heterosexuals as some people fear."

Dr. Bowen said the new estimates, presented in a report to the White House Domestic Policy Council, provided no basis for believing that federal programs to combat AIDS could relent.

"It's not spreading like wildfire," Dr. Mason agreed, "but it's not under control."

Homosexual men, intravenous drug users and their sexual partners have accounted for most of the AIDS cases. As of Nov. 23, 47,022 cases had been reported to the Centers for Disease Control, based in Atlanta. Federal officials project that 270,000 Americans will develop the disease by the end of 1991, almost all of them people who already are infected with the virus.

The report to the White House said that health officials hoped to conduct a "family of surveys" in the 20 top metropolitan areas, containing 25 percent of the population and 75 percent of the reported AIDS cases, and in 10 other cities with moderate to low prevalence of AIDS.

House Approves Cuts Under New Deficit Package

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives voted Thursday to alter a \$587 billion spending bill to conform to the deficit reduction agreement between Congress and the White House.

The bill was amended on a 236-177 preliminary vote.

The White House and congressional negotiators agreed to cut the federal budget deficit by \$30 billion in the 1988 fiscal year, which began Oct. 1, and by \$46 billion for 1989.

The bill would finance government programs beginning Dec. 16, when a temporary government spending law expires. The new measure is necessary because Congress has not finished work on regular appropriations for the 1988 fiscal year.

The Senate must also approve the spending bill. Differences in the House and Senate versions must be resolved before the bill is sent to President Ronald Reagan for his signature.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Candidates, 12 at a Time

Presidential candidates used to emerge from the smoke-filled room, chosen by shrewd old politicians. Now they emerge from trials by fire, electronic fire, chosen by the public. NBC's two-hour program Tuesday carried on-screen screening to a new level by including each candidate of both parties. In principle, it is part of a welcome, historic shift to primary election campaigns. But 12 candidates at once are too many.

They were a docile dozen, eager to impress America in network television's prelude to the campaign. Yet they soon turned into a blur of blue suits and red ties. With so little time, each question produced short-hand, not insight. What is needed now is the chance to assess individuals.

There were elegant moments Tuesday. Senator Bob Dole, a Republican, called calmly for bipartisanship toward next week's Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting. Senator Albert Gore, a Democrat, outlined a coherent, humane national policy on AIDS. Inevitably, however, the candidates tended toward slogans and the epigrams that television calls sound-bites.

"Simoneaux," said Representative Richard Gephardt, assailing the economic views of Senator Paul Simon, his fellow Democrat, is akin to Reaganomics. "People really want fair share, not welfare," said the Reverend Jesse Jackson. "It's time," said Bruce Babbitt, former governor of Arizona, as he got to his feet, to stand up to the budget deficit and the need for raising taxes.

Likewise the Republicans. Pierre du Pont, former governor of Delaware, explained his opposition to the Euromissile treaty this way: "We defend freedom in this country. We don't just strive for peace." Democrats, said Pat Robertson, once stood for freedom but they don't anymore. ... Now they stand for appeasement.

Representative Jack Kemp wants the dollar again to be "as good as gold." A candidate may have developed a sophisticated policy on, say, employment and welfare, like Governor Michael Dukakis of Massachusetts; or have worked out careful views on the INF treaty, like Vice President George Bush or Alexander Haig. But such positions cannot be explained in seconds. Serious discussion of dynamic issues like Social Security is difficult even with time—and inconceivable without it.

Why, people ask, has there been so little discussion of issues so far? Too little time is a big reason. Small wonder that Governor Mario Cuomo of New York counsels the candidates to stop debating together and start explaining separately.

The Public Broadcasting System offers a series on the individual candidates. That is impractical for the networks. Still, with their new screening role in campaigns, they have an obligation also to focus on the candidates singly. The arithmetic Tuesday amounted to 120 minutes divided by 12 candidates divided by 6 answers, little more than 90 seconds per answer. On PBS the candidates get 90 minutes, divided by one. For the voters, who now choose nominees as well as presidents, that adds up to something.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Free Speech for the PLO

The conference committee considering the State Department authorization bill was scheduled Thursday or Friday to take up the question of the Palestine Liberation Organization's information offices in the United States. The Senate version of the bill contains a provision that would force these offices in Washington and New York to close their doors and would prohibit anyone—including American citizens and legal aliens—from opening an office or spending or receiving money "in the interest of the PLO" in order to publicize its non-terrorist views.

This is a terrible, small-minded idea that is clearly at odds with the First Amendment, but chances are good that both Congress and the Congress will approve it.

Contrary to the claim of its sponsors, this legislation is not directed at terrorism—every form of which is already illegal in the United States—but, at speech. The PLO is not popular in America, and for good reason. But it is not criminal in the United States to publish and disseminate unpopular views, to challenge decisions of the legislature and the foreign policy establishment or to criticize good friends of the United States. For 10 years, that is what the PLO

information office in Washington has been doing. In September, the State Department, in an apparent effort to head off this legislation, reversed its long-held view that the activities of the office were both legal and constitutionally protected; it ordered the office shut down. But that did not satisfy senators who pushed to close the New York office (which is attached to the PLO observer post at the United Nations) as well.

The State Department's action is being challenged in U.S. district court in Washington. This is one of those times to be grateful for the third branch of government. The courts, unlike Congress and the executive, have been purposely isolated from the kind of pressures that lead elected and politically appointed officials to capitulate to misguided demands. It is disgraceful that liberal senators in particular, who usually champion the First Amendment rights of the unpopular, have supported this legislation and the State Department's action. It will be up to the courts to re-emphasize the distinction between illegal acts and protected speech. Everyone, even a supporter of the PLO, is entitled to join in debate and to be heard.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

The Pakistan Dilemma

The heated question of aid to Pakistan will soon hit the floor of the House of Representatives. The vote will be close, for principle seems to vie with principle—helping Pakistan for itself and for its help to the Afghan rebels versus trying to pressure Pakistan to stop building nuclear weapons.

The Reagan administration has requested \$4 billion for Pakistan over six years. The authorization for one year's funding is now before the House. It requires waiving a law that precludes aid because of Pakistan's nuclear weapons activities.

Supporters argue that Pakistan is a loyal U.S. ally essential to the support of the Afghan opposition. They regret its pursuit of nuclear capability but say that cutting off aid will not necessarily end it.

Representative Stephen Solarz proposes an amendment restoring the six-year aid program as Pakistan desires, but making it contingent on presidential assurances that Pakistan has ceased producing weapons-grade nuclear materials. Perhaps, Mr. Solarz concedes, the cutoff would weaken Pakistani

support of the rebels. But as Pakistan says, its support has continued despite previous aid bans and rests on its own interests.

Representatives Charles Wilson and Jim Leach have offered another approach: Stop aid only if India agrees to forgo nuclear weapons programs and Pakistan refuses to do likewise. Certainly Washington should put more pressure on India, but it lacks real leverage. Perhaps the only way to get India on the nonproliferation bandwagon is not to let Pakistan off the hook.

There can be reasonable disagreement over whether an aid stoppage will have the desired effect in Pakistan. But there is no doubt that Pakistan continues its weapons development program and lies about it. And there can be little doubt about the effect of Congress waiving laws it has designed to contain the spread of nuclear weapons.

An aid renewal would say that when other important issues are at stake America will accept utter disregard for nonproliferation. That is not a signal the world can afford.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Comment

The French on Hostages

Yes, it was a compromise that brought the liberation of the two French hostages, and it is a global compromise that France is now negotiating with Iran. Some may oppose this. But the alternative is clear, and it involves a strategy of inflexible rigidity. Would a majority in France support this? Hardly likely.

Realism led the government to open a process of normalization (of which the hostage problem is only a part) as soon as the opportunity presented itself. The economic and strategic stakes are high. Would it have served the national interest to pass up this chance? Would it have hurt Iran?

We must decide what we want: to save what can be saved and open a dialogue, or to save honor and risk the worst. Risking the worst can exact a high price and demand sacrifices. Are the French of today ready for that—in more than words?

—Philippe Texson, *Le Quotidien de Paris*

Either France had to write off the hostages as virtual dead men (a politically justifiable but morally difficult stance), or declare its will "to do something" (which French gov-

ernments have done only with the public's general approval). In the latter case, the end dictated the means: One does not use gentlemen's arguments on hoodlums. If the aim of the deal was moral, its means could not be.

—Gérard Duguy in *Liberation* (Paris).

'A Little Lesson' on Gorbachev

Over 15 million Americans watched NBC's Tom Brokaw joust with Mikhail Gorbachev on television Monday. What they saw was the real Gorbachev—animated, loquacious, charming, very sure of himself and hard as nails. Mr. Brokaw offered a look at what negotiating with Mr. Gorbachev is like—at the hurdles of culture, history and ideology that must be cleared. He also showed that it can be done.

"Let me teach you a little lesson," Mr. Gorbachev said at one point, lapsing into a Soviet mindset as old as V.I. Lenin—one that says that the Soviets alone perceive truth. Amiable and formidable, a most satisfactory introduction to a meeting in which so much depends on the two leaders making certain the answers match the questions.

—The Los Angeles Times

Gorbachev Isn't About To Starve His Army

By Doug Macgregor

WEST POINT, New York—As the Washington summit meeting draws near, there has been a barrage of confusing commentary on the meaning of Mikhail Gorbachev's *glasnost*, including exhortations from some Western observers to reward the Soviet reformist spirit with economic cooperation and support.

Central to their argument is the claim that Mr. Gorbachev, *glasnost* and Soviet economic reform are inherently good for the West because they will lead to a reduced Soviet military threat. There is, however, no evidence that restructuring the Soviet economy or broadening citizen participation in local affairs will constrain the Soviet state in its long-term effort to dominate Eurasia.

Military power has always been the Soviet state's primary claim to international prestige, and it is within the Soviet military that Mr. Gorbachev's reinvigorating influence may ultimately have its greatest effect. Consider his elevation this year of General Dmitri Yazov to the top position in the Soviet military establishment.

The appointment of the relatively unknown army general to be the minister of defense was a huge surprise in the Western world. He projects the image of a leader in the Gorbachev mold. He brings energy, integrity and intelligence to the Soviet armed forces in a manner not seen since the 1920s. Unlike most of his predecessors, the younger Yazov avoids ideological harangues in favor of practical emphasis on military discipline, new training techniques and fighting corruption in the officer corps. He stresses intellect, modern technology

and military history in the education of officers, and he exalts the "dynamic, thinking man" as the model of the modern Soviet military professional. This approach appeals to many Western observers who are taken with the "Gorbachev style."

But none of General Yazov's rhetoric suggests that an era of resource stringency will cause the type of organizational contraction that reduced the size of the Soviet conventional forces in the 1950s. In fact, the Soviet state's investment in military-force development continues at a dizzying pace; new weapons are reaching the field more rapidly than at any time in recent Soviet history. And if General Yazov succeeds in reforming the armed forces, the West will face a more, not less, potent Soviet threat.

Then there is Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, who was removed from the general staff in 1984 for insisting that global war with the United States could be fought without wide use of nuclear weapons. Marshal Ogarkov appears to have been resurrected, and the "new political thinking" in Mos-

cow has not discouraged him from pressing ahead with a new offensive military doctrine and strategy for the 1990s that emphasize theaterwide, "high-tech" conventional military operations against the West.

Despite Mr. Gorbachev's pronouncements, it is clear that there will be no reduced emphasis on Soviet military power. If there are any reductions in the size of the Soviet armed forces, these reductions doubtless will be followed, as in the past, by structural changes to increase the military's striking power.

The hasty embrace in the West of a "Gorbachev climate" actually raises the risk that a more robust Soviet economy, helped by Western credits and technology, will provide the basis for even greater Soviet military strength. Those who expect Soviet military power to be buried in *glasnost*'s wake are in for a surprise.

The writer is an associate professor of social sciences at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point. He contributed this to the *Los Angeles Times*.

change in any form. Meanwhile, his reform-oriented approach appears to be reinvigorating Soviet military strength, but it has done nothing to change the traditional objectives of Soviet power and influence.

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Food Wars: In a Summit Season, the EC Talks Matter

By Giles Merritt

BRUSSELS—Politicians hate being upstaged. But over the next few days, many of the West's political leaders will be exchanging irritation and discontent at one another's hands.

We are in high season for summit meetings, some more important than others. Next week's Reagan-Gorbachev encounter is being labeled a maxi-summit. Margaret Thatcher's talks with Mikhail Gorbachev while his aircraft refuels in London en route to Washington is a mini-summit, and the European Council meeting in Copenhagen, bringing together the 12 EC leaders today and Saturday, is a plain old summit.

President Reagan reportedly is furious that Mrs. Thatcher has arranged a minor jockeying of Mr. Gorbachev's plane this could steal some of his thunder. The EC leaders, meanwhile, realize that their meeting will be almost totally eclipsed by the Washington summit. It is all a good example of how showbiz can obscure the real issues of politics.

For while the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting undoubtedly is important, it should not be allowed to overshadow the issues discussed at Copenhagen. At the top of the EC agenda is the question of farm subsidies. It may sound bureaucratic and banal, but it is arguably of far greater concern in the long run to more people around the world than the scrapping of weapons that amount to 3 percent of the world's nuclear stockpiles.

The Washington summit will send a signal to the world that the two superpowers will continue their rapprochement. With any luck the meeting will crystallize into fresh images of friendship.

In short, the Washington summit marks a trend are being bankrupted by the rich farmers of the world's most advanced industrialized economies. And worse is still to come. The breakthroughs being made in biotechnology have unsettling implications, because they will improve yields in developed countries much more than in underdeveloped ones. The coming biorevolution promises to increase outputs of cereals, livestock and dairy by up to 20 percent; even more produce will be dumped on world markets at giveaway prices.

The United States is also a culprit in this. But Europeans hold the key to any solution because the

but not a turning point. The Copenhagen meeting, by contrast, is faced with decisions that could change the way billions of people live.

These decisions concern the degree to which the rich European states should subsidize their farmers. It is a matter of concern far beyond Europe, for European farm subsidies are now flooding world markets at subsidized prices that are driving even the poorest Third World peasants off their land.

Unjust as it may sound, the poor farmers of the world's most hard-pressed agricultural economies

are being bankrupted by the rich farmers of the world's most advanced industrialized economies. And worse is still to come. The breakthroughs being made in biotechnology have unsettling implications, because they will improve yields in developed countries much more than in underdeveloped ones. The coming biorevolution promises to increase outputs of cereals, livestock and dairy by up to 20 percent; even more produce will be dumped on world markets at giveaway prices.

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farmers to buy in bulk and to arrange common processing and marketing facilities. In Africa, however, cooperatives have too often become inefficient state monopolies, virtually alienating the farmers they purport to serve. In contrast, the Indian government does not interfere with cooperatives except to provide training and credit.

As a result of the New Delhi conference there has been a renewed effort to expand the number of places for Africans in Indian agricultural universities and institutes to encourage Indian experts to work in Africa, and to organize short-term training both in India and Africa for African managers of research institutes, extension services, cooperatives and food-policy planning units.

Parts of Africa appear to be entering again a period of massive relief operations and dependency. Much of the rest of the continent is only limping along. Yet one cause for hope remains. It is knowing that if Asia could do it, Africa can too.

The writer is chairman of the Strategy Department at the U.S. Naval War College in Newport, Rhode Island. He contributed this comment to the *International Herald Tribune*.

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A Dedication to Normalcy

WHEN Frank Carlucci was brought in to rescue the National Security Council staff last January, he asked a holdover official why the place had so many secretaries. "I was told we needed all of them because we worked in shifts through the weekends," Mr. Carlucci said recently. "I said, 'The hell we do.' We probably worked two or three weekends during the year. Most nights I went home by 6 o'clock."

This dedication to normalcy is a useful clue to the character of Mr. Carlucci, an accomplished troubleshooter through seven presidencies. When he became President Reagan's fifth national-security adviser in six years, he entered a White House shaken by the revelations of the Iran-contra affair. The NSC staff was demoralized and divided. Outsiders viewed the staff as a government within a government. Insiders were struck by the insecurity and scapegoating of surviving staff members.

This portrait was not fair to dozens of hardworking men and women who were not part of the Oliver North cabal and who did not share his zealotry. But there is no doubt that the NSC had wandered far afield from its legitimate function of providing impartial advice.

Long before the congressional report on the Iran-contra affair was issued, Mr. Carlucci had reached many of the same conclusions, and acted on them. He did away with oral or retroactive "findings" of the sort used to justify the Iranian arms deal, and he abolished the political-military unit that had served as Colonel North's launching pad. He brought in his own trusted team, including Colin Powell, now his designated successor. He fired some people. But he left the door to his office open.

The last word has not been written on the Iran-contra affair—or on Mr. Carlucci, now the defense secretary. Many familiar with his long career think he performed his most vital service when, as ambassador to Portugal in 1975, he led the effort to keep that nation in the democratic camp after Secretary of State Henry Kissinger had abandoned the task. Whatever history's verdict, his year at the NSC has demonstrated that professionalism and common sense are more valuable in the pursuit of national security than unrestrained ideological fervor.

—Lou Cannon in *The Washington Post*

OPINION

Cam Ranh: The Soviets' 'Non-Base'

By Alvin H. Bernstein

SINGAPORE—Yevgeni Samoilov, the Soviet ambassador to Australia, was still insisting last March that Cam Ranh Bay on the central coast of Vietnam was not a Soviet base. "I must emphasize," he said in Canberra, "that the U.S.S.R. has no naval base at Cam Ranh Bay in the sense in which it is customary to define such bases, namely, ones with complete structure." Soviet naval ships, he asserted, called there simply to take on supplies or make minor repairs. He added: "Cam Ranh in no way can be compared with the Philippines."

Soon afterward, the U.S. navy released aerial photographs showing that Cam Ranh Bay had indeed become the largest Soviet air and naval base outside the Warsaw Pact. The photos showed a much larger complex than what the Vietnamese Communists had captured in 1975.

Cam Ranh is Moscow's reward for bankrolling Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia, to the tune of \$9 billion in military aid since 1978. The Soviets have transformed the base. It now has equipment capable of handling nuclear missiles. It also has aircraft maintenance depots and communications and intelligence-gathering facilities.

Nearly 25 surface ships, as well as attack and cruise missile submarines, operate daily in the area. Some are nuclear-powered. There are 16 Badger bombers stationed at Cam Ranh, each with a range of 1,500 miles (2,400 kilometers). They could hit U.S. bases in the Philippines and all capitals of the six countries in the Association of South East Asian Nations. A squadron of MiG-23 Flogger-G jets at Cam Ranh can be used for air defense or bomber escort. Eight long-range turbo-prop Bears regularly fly over the South China Sea for reconnaissance and practice targeting of U.S. and Chinese naval units. They collect intelligence on China, Taiwan, the Philippines, Australia, Indonesia's Natuna Islands, and Hainan Island, where China's regional naval fleet is based.

Thanks to Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia, the Soviets have been able to use Cambodian ports at Kompong Som and Ream, on the Gulf of Thailand, to funnel arms into Cambodia and improve intelligence gathering.

Besing in Vietnam helps the Soviets solve their main naval problem in the Pacific: having to pass through narrow straits off the Sea of Japan from Vladivostok, or to deploy from Petropavlovsk, Khabarovsk for several months of the year to reach the Pacific Ocean in time of crisis. The warm water Vietnamese port, ideal for surface and submarine operations, provides rapid access to deep waters.

The value of Cam Ranh Bay to Moscow is not so much as a staging post against U.S. Pacific forces, because it could not be defended against a determined U.S. attack. It is more useful as part of the Soviet encirclement of China and for countering any threat to the Soviet Union from Chinese ballistic missiles.

The Cam Ranh complex would also be of value to Moscow in a limited regional conflict, or for supporting Communist insurgent forces in the Philippines or elsewhere. U.S. forces would find Cam Ranh a serious challenge if more sophisticated surface-to-air missiles and more formidable interceptor aircraft began operating there in association with the ground-based early warning command and control system in place.

The appearance at Cam Ranh Bay of supercruise Backfire bombers should not be a surprise. As the new generation of Soviet bombers elsewhere, the older planes will become available for use in Vietnam.

Backfires are more worrisome than Badgers. In addition to having a longer range, they carry a larger payload and far more sophisticated missiles, and can strike fast at low level. They also have electronic countermeasures gear so that they have less need for escort aircraft to cover them.

With such a Soviet military capacity in the area, the United States will have to reassess any strategy that requires movement of forces between the Indian and Pacific oceans, particularly if it is eventually requested to evacuate its facilities in the Philippines. Such a withdrawal would not create the zone of peace and neutrality the ASEAN countries seek. It would make them all the more vulnerable to Soviet coercive diplomacy.

The writer is chairman of the Strategy Department at the U.S. Naval War College in Newport, Rhode Island. He contributed this comment to the *International Herald Tribune*.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1887: President Carnot

PARIS—All fears and alarms regarding the contest for the Presidency of the Republic were terminated (on Dec. 3) by the selection of Marie François Sadi Carnot as President Jules Grévy's successor. The final vote in the National Assembly stood—Sadi Carnot, 616, General Saussier, 188, Mr. Ferry, 11, M. Freycinet, 5. There was great relief over the result. (President Grévy resigned on Dec. 2.)

1912: Dollar Diplomacy

WASHINGTON—In his Message to Congress today (Dec. 3) President W.H. Taft begins with an appeal, significant in view of the impending change of administration, for political unity and consistency in regard to foreign policy. Mr. Taft dilates on the special need of far-seeing views in foreign policy, owing to their close connection with the expansion of the country's foreign trade, and on the necessity in this age of com-

mercial diplomacy of an adequately trained personnel in the Diplomatic and Consular corps. "The diplomacy of the present administration," Mr. Taft says, "has sought to respond to modern ideas of commercial intercourse. This policy has been characterized by substituting dollars for bullets. It is one that appeals alike to idealistic, humanitarian sentiments, to the dictates of sound policy and strategy, and to legitimate commercial aims."

1937: Inventions of Note

WASHINGTON—The nation's inventors got patents last week for a flock of gadgets. Alvin N. Gustavson has a "party selector mechanism for voting machines" that enables a citizen to go down the line for the whole ticket with as little effort as flicking a finger. Frank Matsuyama promises to revolutionize the stick-swinging policeman with a nightstick that can be snuggled into a pocket. Donald L. Bruner and James H. Heer combined talents on air-conditioned goggles.

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OPINION

Cam R... The Democratic 'Car Pool' Is Stuck in the Slow Lane

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — Another ho-hum "debate" has come and gone, proving little but that Tom Brokaw, the NBC news anchor, after facing in a single week Mikhail Gorbachev and all 12 Republican and Democratic presidential candidates, may have peaked too soon. What can he do for an encore?

The group-gabble over which Mr. Brokaw presided took place as "senior Democratic leaders" frustrated by the inability of their party's half-dozen contenders to make much of an impression on the public, were reported to be seeking an alternative. The prospects for that are not rosy, but these gurus can hardly be blamed for their frustration.

All the Democratic six still were running behind Undecided (42 percent of respondents) in the latest New York Times-CBS News poll. The Reverend Jesse Jackson still led the real, live candidates at 26 percent, though few believe that Mr. Jackson can rise much beyond that level of support. None of the contenders has yet made the approach, the proposal or the self-presentation that might lift him to real distinction in the group, though Senator Albert Gore Jr. has tried.

Thus, the humorist Art Buchwald may have been speaking for many Americans when he observed that the Democratic candidates reminded him of a car pool. Even Governor Michael Dukakis of Massachusetts, who is probably one of the Democrats riding in the front seat, sighed ruefully the other day about having just taken part in "five debates in six days." Or was it six debates in five days? Either way, these repetitious events produced not a tremor in the "roll standings" or the headlines.

Nor will the elephantine NBC News "debate" make much difference in the polls or the public attitude. The words were mostly predictable. This or that candidate may have improved or degraded his position marginally but

They Can Believe in Cuomo

COMING out of the Reagan years, Democrats apparently crave a candidate as emotionally satisfying to them as Ronald Reagan has been to Republicans. No doubt that is an irrational wish, but politics is not just about interests; it is about dreams and hopes, the high ground of political myth that Mario Cuomo made his own in his keynote address to the Democratic convention in 1984. No other candidate occupies that ground today, and Democrats are afraid that unless they are fired up by a nominee, he will lose. They want someone they can believe in, and they want a winner. Mr. Cuomo is the one.

—Jack Beatty, a senior editor of The Atlantic, in the Los Angeles Times.

little notable was said; nor did anything fatal or memorable happen, unless Brokaw draft develops.

Nothing, in fact, will change things appreciably until the Iowa caucuses in early February bring the first real voting results and the first great surge of press attention on somebody. Nothing, that is, unless one of the candidates can catch the public's eye and fire the public's imagination in such a way as to take personal command of the campaign.

Among the Democrats, Mr. Gore alone has tried to step off the beaten path through Iowa. First, he presented what he called a tougher approach to Soviet-U.S. relations and national security issues than his rivals offered; then he accurately but riskily declared Iowa too small a constituency and its Democratic activists too narrow in outlook to provide a fair test of the presidential candidates' national prospects.

In no small part, of course, Mr. Gore downgraded Iowa and curtailed his prospects there were not good; as a Tennesseean he counts instead on a strong showing in the 13 primaries in Southern states on March 8, after which a third of the Democratic delegates will have been chosen.

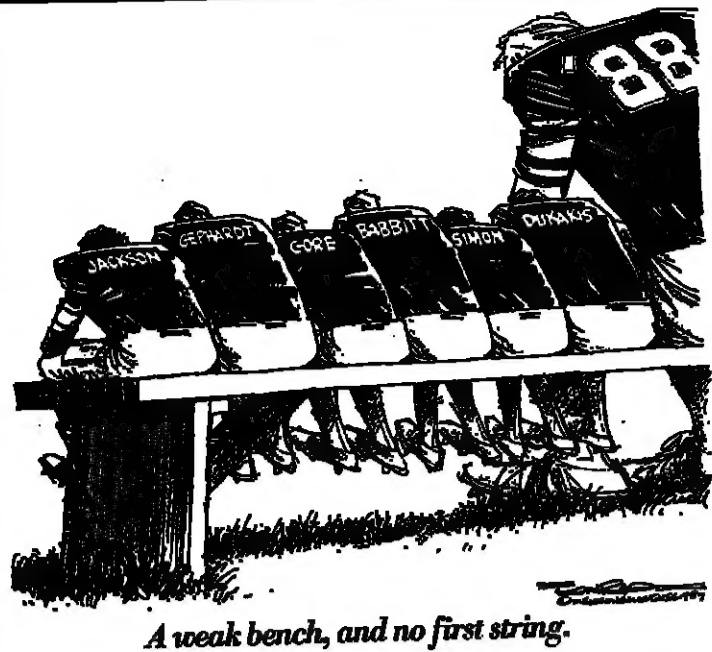
If that strategy works, and if by that route and in later primaries Mr. Gore becomes the party nominee, he probably would be a more strongly based national candidate than one whose nomination had resulted primarily from the "momentum" (mostly press attention) of a victory in Iowa or New Hampshire, or both for that matter.

As for an alternative to the Democratic car pool, it is still possible that someone — Governor Mario Cuomo of New York is a prime suspect — might enter several late, big-state primaries and outpoll the established candidates. That would make the governor a probable front-runner in the public opinion surveys, even if he had entered too late to win many delegates.

Aside from the fact that Mr. Cuomo insists he won't do that, and that no one else seems likely to, such a "beauty contest" winner still would have to gain the support of 51 percent of the delegates at the Atlanta convention, most of whom would be committed to other candidates. It is not clear how, or if, he could win them, but the big pool of at-large delegates, including elected public officials, might have little choice but to support the best apparent vote-getter.

That is a dim prospect at best. But again, if someone could do it, he surely would have a stronger national base for a general election campaign than a nominee who had capitalized mostly on narrow-gauge victories among Democratic activists in Iowa and New Hampshire.

—The New York Times.



A weak bench, and no first string.

On Rewarding Terrorists

Regarding "Paris Remitting \$330 Million for Hostages" (Dec. 1, second edition):

A recent European Parliament resolution on political relations between the European Community and the United States "regrets the confusion that has arisen in the Western world as a result of revelations that the United States negotiated secretly with Iran and gave Iran arms in exchange for the release of hostages" and "hopes that the United States and the Twelve member states of the European Communities will ... find a common position on international terrorism and the seizing of hostages by paramilitary groups ..."

One must wonder, in light of France's decision to turn over \$330 million to Iran as payment on a debt in exchange for the release of French hostages in Beirut, whether a common position on international terrorism and hostage taking has already developed: Pay off terrorists with guns and money. However, I doubt that this is the type of solution which the European Parliament had in mind.

JOHN KUZMICK
Luxembourg.

A Beacon in Bangladesh

Bangladesh, a land of more than a hundred million people and the home of broad political diversity, has long been known as a country plagued by natural calamities and unrelieved poverty. Fortunately, it is also becoming known as the land of the Grameen Bank, the institution so vividly described by Jonathan Power in "An Unusual Bank Elevates the Poor in Bangladesh" (Nov. 26).

As one of my nation's more than 50 million women, I feel a special gratitude

for the hope and dignity that this rural credit plan has brought to the lives of hundreds of thousands of landless women and men. I also feel a special sense of pride, for Bangladesh has shown that it is not merely a recipient of Western aid, but can contribute as well.

The Grameen Bank, an indigenous organization that attracted the generous financial support of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, has been the model for several other credit programs in the developing world, as well as for at least two recently started in the United States: one in rural Arkansas and the other in inner-city Chicago.

Countries such as mine, if given the necessary support and encouragement — both domestically and from abroad — can and will make further significant contributions to making the world a better place for all our children.

FARHANA HAQUE RAHMAN
Rome.

About That Foolishness

Regarding the report "Science Unravels Teen's Fatal Foolishness" (Nov. 25) by Daniel Goleman:

It is not often that one comes upon such flagrantly ridiculous work as that being pursued by some "U.S. behavioral scientists" in their efforts to curb dangerous behavior by teen-agers. Anyone who includes parties, drinking and adventure, and "seeking new experiences" as overly risky activities from which we need to divert young people sounds much too dangerously closed-minded to be allowed near adolescents.

Moreover, to classify deaths due to homicide and suicide as being the results of excessive risk-taking is skewed. And as to the claim that adolescents

Playing Where He Can, With Persistence

By Richard Cohen

WASHINGTON — The first time I heard Vladimir Feltman play the piano was in a dark Moscow stairwell. We had just finished talking, a sad conversation between a visiting American journalist and yet another Russian refugee, and immediately after I left, Mr. Feltman had bolted to the piano. Schubert, rich and somber, cascaded down the stairwell and past the ubiquitous Russian woman who, in either myth or fact, reports all visitors to the KGB. Vladimir Feltman seemed to be in a prison from which he would never escape.

The next time I heard Mr. Feltman play was at the Kennedy Center. He began there on a recent night with Schubert, moved into Messiaen, finished with Schumann and "went home" only for an encore — a piece by an earlier Russian émigré to America, Sergei Rachmaninoff. President Reagan and his wife, Nancy, listened from their box, and afterward there was a party. This was Mr. Feltman's third American concert — in the White House, Carnegie Hall and, now, the Kennedy Center.

There is an old joke about the out-of-towner who stops a New Yorker and asks how to get to Carnegie Hall. "Practice," he is told. Mr. Feltman did, but it is not what got him to Carnegie Hall. Instead, it was an indomitable

MEANWHILE

faith, a belief that not even the vast Soviet state — dispenser of apartments, favors and even life itself — could deprive him of the right to play the piano wherever he could. Mr. Feltman has a term for that: "artistic independence." That day in his Moscow apartment I was sorry for him, and I felt certain he would never be granted permission to emigrate. He had applied six years earlier. The punishment was immediate. He was barred from playing the major cities and banished to tour the provinces. His records were yanked from the shops. In the Soviet context, Mr. Feltman's demand

was absurd and selfish. He was not in clear ideological rebellion against the state or a religious Jew yearning for Israel, but a one-time child prodigy who wanted to play the world's concert stages. Why should a Communist nation recognize such an urge? Why should the Soviet Union make an exception for Mr. Feltman? Why, especially, when his father, Oskar, was one of the best known of popular Soviet composers? The American community in Moscow had adopted Mr. Feltman. Did that make matters worse or better for him? The U.S. ambassador, Arthur Harman, furnished Mr. Feltman's passport by having him play at Spaso House, the ambassador's residence.

Mr. Feltman's apartment was a stop for visiting journalists, and he said to them that he would prevail. It seemed a hollow speech, followed during my visit with a plunging change of expression. Sadness seized his face. Before his wife, he admitted to bouts of depression.

We all make compromises and seek to protect what we have. By Soviet standards, Mr. Feltman had plenty. The state was his manager, booking agent and box office. It paid him. It granted him an apartment, large by Soviet standards. Compared with most Russians, he lived a sweet life. But he had seen France, Japan, Italy. He wanted more — "artistic independence." For eight years, the one-time toast of Paris played the sticks.

Who are these people — these Russian dissidents and refugees, who stand up to the state, risking all or almost all? What sort of person can weather years of doubt and depression, actually living the silly things we tell children about perseverance and independence? And why are they often people, like the physicist Andrei Sakharov, who have the most to lose?

The music critics say that we have yet to learn if Vladimir Feltman is a major talent. Three concerts do not a genius make, and years of isolation from the musical mainstream must have taken their toll.

But the true talent of Mr. Feltman — like that of other dissidents and refugees — is not the musical ability for which he is a mere host, but the incredible persistence he has shown.

His talent and those who nurtured it — his wife, the American community in Moscow, and others — helped sustain him, but in the end it was a lone man who sat down to play at the Kennedy Center. His talent brought down the house. His courage brought him there in the first place.

The Washington Post.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

"creeping crisis of debt default that cuts across the American economy," to quote columnist William Greider in the Sept. 24 issue of Rolling Stone magazine.

In most of the nation, Mr. Krauthammer, we are up to our armpits at the very least. How silly to characterize the situation as a "mudslide in Malibu."

PAUL BIRCHARD
Glasgow.

The Uglier Side

Regarding the sports article "A Bit of Glasnost, Gone Agle in Glasgow" (Oct. 7) by Rob Hughes:

I feel compelled to congratulate Rob Hughes for his outspoken criticism of Graeme Souness, the Glasgow Rangers FC manager, who, in my opinion, should have been punished for bringing the game into disrepute by employing underhanded tactics to dump Dynamo Kiev out of the European Cup.

I wish more journalists would stop harking on about Mr. Souness's achievements, which are inevitable considering the players and money he has at his disposal, and start concentrating on stamping out the uglier side of the game by holding him responsible for foul play.

There is no question that the result came before any other aspect of the game that night, including the preservation of Soviet footballing careers. Graeme Souness, seeing no point in being a gentleman, got the result he was under pressure to get. If the Rangers had been knocked out of the Cup while playing attractive football, true football lovers would have respected him much more, and it would have been clear if the better side had won.

R. PETTINGA
London.

Perspective Out of Focus

Regarding the opinion column "Nothing Short of a Calamity Will Do" (Nov. 21) by Charles Krauthammer:

While it is true that as one ages, one begins to see modern crises in some perspective, it is also true that some things are very seriously amiss in America's finances, health services and education.

The Oct. 19 stock plunge may not be the equivalent of Mr. Krauthammer's assessment of 1929, but the stock market fall is only one belated symptom of a

ANNOUNCING The International Herald Tribune Centennial Scholarship for the INSEAD MBA Program

The International Herald Tribune announces the International Herald Tribune Centennial Scholarship to be awarded to an outstanding candidate already admitted to the INSEAD MBA Program.

The inauguration of this scholarship emphasizes the International Herald Tribune's continuing commitment to the practice of international business and to the institutions which advance it.

It seems appropriate, as this newspaper enters its Second Century, that we look to the future as well as to the past. As one significant way of doing that, the IHT will provide a full tuition scholarship that will enable a young person who has displayed outstanding potential as a leader in international management to seek an MBA at INSEAD.

In the 28 years since INSEAD (the European Institute of Business Administration) was founded in Fontainebleau, just south of Paris, it has become one of Europe's leading graduate business schools. Approximately 300 young people representing 30 to 35 different nationalities graduate from INSEAD each year. INSEAD uses interactive learning methods, forming multicultural groups to examine and solve problems in areas such as marketing, finance, organizational psychology and political analysis. In ten months of intensive work, students will earn not only an internationally recognized graduate business degree, but also the opportunity to move quickly to higher management levels, particularly with the many firms that keep an eye on INSEAD's crop of graduates.

The Centennial Scholarship competition is open to persons who have shown particular interest in the field of communications (publishing media, advertising, public relations), can-

didates must fulfill INSEAD's admission requirements. They must be between 23 and 35, have a solid educational background and demonstrate through previous experience their managerial abilities. They must prove their quantitative and verbal reasoning abilities by taking the Graduate Management Admission Test. Because the program is bilingual, candidates must be fluent in English and have a good working knowledge of French.

The Scholarship is for the academic year beginning September, 1988 or January, 1989.

To enter the Scholarship contest, candidates should apply to INSEAD soon. The GMAT will be held January 23 and March 19, 1988. The International Herald Tribune Centennial Scholarship and INSEAD applications must reach INSEAD before March 1, 1988, and include an essay of not more than 1,000 words on one of the following subjects:

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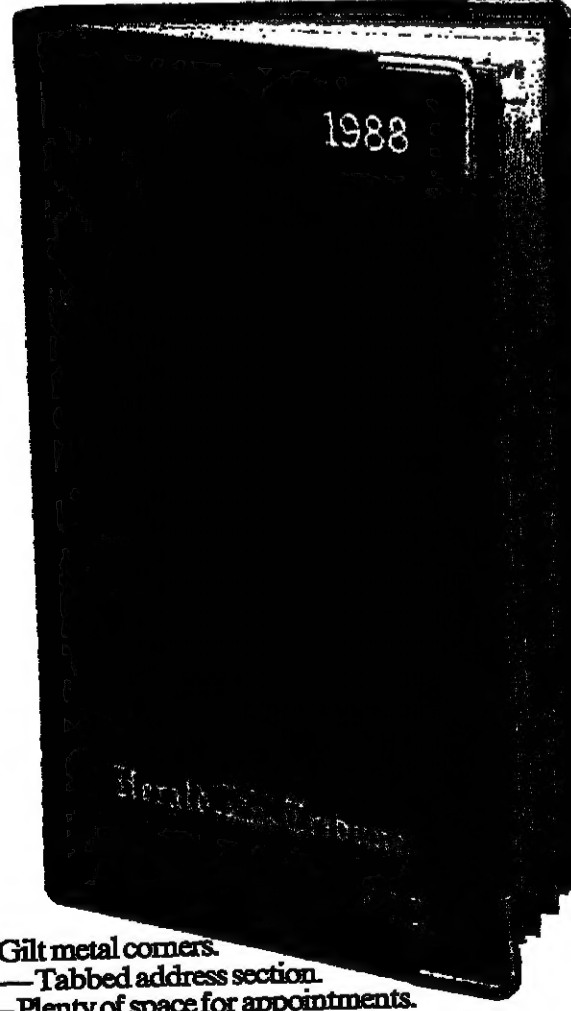
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EUROPEAN TOPICS

Dutch Conscripts Complain of Brutality

Dutch Army conscripts are regularly subjected to brutality and intimidation, according to a Dutch soldiers' group. The Union for Conscript Soldiers said that earlier this year a sergeant and five conscripts dealt out physical abuse to 80 recruits at the Ermelo infantry barracks, including burning their feet with cigarette lighters to wake them up. The complaint came shortly after similar reports surfaced at the Oirschot barracks and followed press reports about allegations of abuse in the British Army.

A spokesman for the Dutch Defense Ministry said the first results of an investigation at Oirschot indicated it was an isolated case. He compared it to the hazing of students, which "sometimes gets out of hand."

"Our soldiers have so much free time; they can go home at night," he said. "And now people start calling for discipline."

Fritz van Rikxoort, a spokesman for the soldiers' group, said the incidents were not isolated cases but "structural problems."

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IMPRESSIVE RECOVERY — Mireille Balestrazzi, a chief inspector in the French police art squad, displayed on Thursday four Impressionist works by Corot that she brought back to Paris from Tokyo. The paintings were stolen in 1984 from a museum in Semur-en-Auxois in central France and ended up in the hands of Japanese collectors.

funds, but for the right to pay the nurses extra money out of their existing budgets rather than being bound by the health authorities' pay rules. At present, an intensive-care unit nurse with nine years' experience earns about £10,000 (\$18,000).

Around Europe

Basque separatists have launched a campaign to collect half a million signatures needed to propose legislation calling for self-determination. The Herri Batasuna party, widely seen as the political arm of the guerrilla group ETA, said it wanted to submit a bill to the Spanish parliament that would recognize "the right to self-determination at all levels" for the Basques and other minority peoples in Spain. The 1978 constitution allows citizens to submit a draft bill supported by 500,000 signatures. Herri Batasuna representatives have been elected to both the Basque regional autonomous government and the central Madrid government but have refused to take their seats.

The loggerhead turtle still faces extinction despite a campaign to inform tourists about its hatching areas, according to the Sea Turtle Protection Society in Greece. More than 200 turtles were injured off the western coast of Zakynthos last summer by tourists in speedboats and fishermen using dynamite, the group said. In addition, hundreds of eggs buried in the sand along island's Laganas Bay, one of the main hatching grounds in Europe, were crushed by beach umbrellas, cars and garbage-sweeping machines.

The European Convention for the Prevention of Torture has been signed by all member states of the Council of Europe except Turkey and Ireland. The convention permits the inspections of prisons, police stations and psychiatric hospitals in the council's 21 member nations by a committee of one representative from each member country. The committee has no legal power, but it will be able to exercise pressure by publishing its findings. The convention still must be ratified by the parliaments of seven mem-

ber countries before it may take effect.

A difficult question in a wine contest organized by the Paris newspaper Le Monde has caused the theft of a 1917 menu from a glass case at the Paris Museum of Contemporary History, according to Cécile Coutin, the museum's conservator. The menu listed the food and wine offered to General John J. Pershing by the French military authorities on June 23, 1917, shortly after he arrived as commander of the American Expeditionary Force. One of the contest's questions was to name the Burgundy wine that had been served. The museum received numerous phone calls and letters and the number of visitors leaped as soon as the quiz started in mid-October, Miss Coutin said. The thieves could have spared themselves the trouble, since the menu is reproduced in the museum's catalogue. The contest deadline expired this week, but the menu has not been returned.

—SYTSKE LOOIJEN

Seoul Warns North Korea In Inquiry of Airline Crash

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — South Korea warned Thursday that it would ask for compensation if the North Korean government failed to investigate the suspected bombing of a South Korean airliner.

Government officials said they believed plastic explosives were planted — possibly in a toilet — on the Korean Air Boeing 707 that vanished with 115 people aboard. They said they were checking to see if a third person could have been involved.

In Bahrain, a woman suspected in the loss of the airliner regained consciousness after a suicide attempt at Bahrain Airport but remained silent during questioning by South Korean and Japanese officials.

The woman, identified on her forged Japanese passport as Mayumi Hachiya, 28, regained consciousness and "closed her eyes" afterward at a Bahrain military hospital, the Japanese chargé d'affaires, Takao Natsumi, said.

A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry in Seoul said that South Korea was seeking permission from Bahrain to send a team of specialists to Manama to question the woman.

The woman lapsed into a coma Tuesday after biting a poisoned cigarette while under detention at Bahrain Airport on a passport violation.

An older man traveling with her, identified by his forged passport as Shinichi Hachiya, died a few minutes after also taking poison. Officials in Bahrain were trying to determine the true identities of the couple.

The plane was bound for Seoul from the Middle East when it disappeared Sunday near the Burma-Thailand border. The Asian couple left the jet on a stopover in Abu Dhabi.

Japanese officials in Tokyo hoped that fingerprints and photos of the couple, sent from Bahrain, would help identify them.

South Korean officials believe the couple belonged to the large Korean community in Japan and were linked to groups with ties to North Korea.

In Beijing, a North Korean Embassy spokesman denied that North Korea had sabotaged the passenger jet.

"It is impossible," the spokesman said. "Why would our country do that?" He added that such accusations were designed to "divert world attention" in a "complex" South Korean political situation leading to presidential elections Dec. 16.

In Thailand on Thursday, Charong Salikhutpa, secretary of the Communications Ministry, said that after four days of searching, officials were "99 percent sure" the airplane exploded and fell into the Andaman Sea "off Burma."

South Korea issued a terrorist alert last week against possible attempts to disrupt the elections and the games. The alert occurred after the Japanese police arrested a suspected leader of the Red Army terrorist group in Japan and officials said he had plans to fly to Seoul.

Kim Chong Ha, president of the Korea Olympic Committee, said Seoul would end all talks with North Korea on sharing the Olympics if the North were involved in the loss of the plane.

The Olympics are scheduled to be held in Seoul in September, but North Korea has been lobbying to have some of the games and ceremonies moved there.

(AP, UPI, AFP)

Chirac Calls for a Vote of Confidence To Bolster Position at EC Conference

By Barry James

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Prime Minister Jacques Chirac sought a vote of confidence Thursday in the National Assembly on the eve of his departure for the European Community summit conference in Copenhagen, where he faces questioning about his government's dealings with Iran.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain told the House of Commons in London earlier this week that the subject was "bound to come up" when she saw Mr. Chirac at the summit meeting.

Diplomats and commentators said the vote of confidence was a maneuver to send Mr. Chirac to the Copenhagen meeting with clear support for his political and economic policies. With a conservative majority in the assembly, his government was certain to win.

British officials have been highly critical of the French dealings with

Iran, which they see as a breach of an EC common front against terrorism and its sponsors.

Last weekend France obtained the release of two of five French hostages held by pro-Iranian militants in Beirut, and released an interpreter at the Iranian Embassy, Wahid Gordji, who had been wanted for questioning about allegations that he helped mastermind a series of bombings in Paris in March and September 1986.

Mr. Gordji was briefly questioned by a judge Sunday, then put on a plane to Karachi, Pakistan, where he was exchanged for the first secretary of the French Embassy in Tehran, Paul Torri.

Mr. Torri and eight colleagues were blockaded in their embassy for five months in retaliation for France's action in putting a ring of policemen around the Iranian Embassy in Paris to prevent Mr. Gordji's escape. Both blockades were lifted Monday.

Five members of the French Embassy staff returned Thursday to Paris, leaving a cipher clerk, a security guard and a vice consul, Gérard Tournelle, to represent French interests at the Italian Embassy in Tehran.

Iran is keeping three diplomats at the Pakistani Embassy in Paris to represent its interests. The other 40 members of its embassy staff in Paris have been told to leave.

Mr. Chirac has said he will not restore diplomatic relations, which France broke July 17, as long as Iranian-sponsored groups in Lebanon continue to hold foreign hostages.

Denis Baudouin, the prime minister's spokesman, indicated that some of the heat had been taken out of the dispute with Britain by saying that the British ambassador, Sir Ewen Fergusson, had been "very much appalled" after the French External Affairs Ministry gave him details of its dealings with Iran.



French students during a march to the Senate on Thursday to protest a reduced national education budget and to mark the death of Malik Oussekine in student protests a year ago.

Mismanagement Hobbles SDI Effort On Communications, Agency Says

By R. Jeffrey Smith

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon's effort to design the communications network for a space-based missile defense, widely considered the paramount technical challenge of the Strategic Defense Initiative research program, has been hobbled by mismanagement and inefficient spending for two years, according to a report by the General Accounting Office.

The congressional watchdog agency said after a yearlong study that the SDI organization "needs to improve its ability to provide timely and effective management direction and oversight" for the effort, aimed at providing the equipment needed to control hundreds of space weapons and sensors in a defense against Soviet intercontinental ballistic missiles.

The GAO said the problems could reduce the ability to provide needed information for an informed decision in the early 1990s on whether the whole system should be deployed. The Reagan administration has set the early 1990s as the target for such a decision.

A panel of expert scientific advisers, noting the inherent difficulty of building equipment to manage a battle between U.S. and Soviet space weapons, missiles and nuclear warheads, called it "the

paramount strategic defense problem" in a report in December 1985. Critics have argued that the computer and communications requirements for split-second attacks on thousands of potential Soviet targets in space are beyond the capability of foreseeable U.S. technology.

Experts agree that without precise coordination, an attack by U.S. defensive weapons against swiftly moving Soviet warheads and decoys would probably fail.

Strategic Defense Initiative officials have spent \$605 million — or about one-tenth of their total budget — on a "battle management" research since 1984, according to the General Accounting Office.

But many research contracts awarded to private industry have been canceled before the work was completed because of sudden shifts in the program's priorities or decisions to siphon "battle management" funds for other programs, the report said.

A Strategic Defense Initiative spokesman acknowledged that "there were some inefficiencies caused by program realignment" in battle management research but attributed the problems to budget constraints imposed by Congress and said improvements had been made since auditors finished their work earlier this year.

The General Accounting Office

said that senior navy, air force and SDI research managers pointed to the Strategic Defense Initiative's "inadequate direction and planning" as the major cause of slow progress in the program despite official Pentagon assertions that staff shortages and inadequate funding were to blame.

The office said, for example, the outside experts had urged the agency to design the overall missile defense system with "battle management" needs in mind, but said the organization had "made little progress" in accomplishing this "nearly two years."

Instead, officials developed overall designs for a missile defense system in space with little concern for potential shortfalls in "battle management" equipment, it said. Once this oversight was recognized, some of the work had to be redone at a cost of more than \$16 million.

The office said that SDI officials decided early this year to delay "indefinitely" a final design for a missile defense system "because of the need to better ensure" integration of battle management equipment in the design. The arm which has coordinated some battle management research, it had to rework its effort at spending more than \$32 million the office said.

ARMS: Reagan Vows to Press Human Rights at Summit

(Continued from Page 1)

rights issues when he met with Mr. Gorbachev, saying that Soviet prisoners of conscience will be "unseen guests" during their talks.

In a speech to human rights activists, Mr. Reagan said that the Soviet "apparatus of state repression" must be dismantled and that human rights would be "on a par" with arms control at the summit meeting, United Press International reported.

"We see the violation of anyone's human rights, acts of repression or brutality, as an attack on civilization itself," he said.

Moscow Rejects Charges

Celestine Bohlen of The Washington Post reported from Moscow: The Soviet Foreign Ministry formally rejected on Thursday U.S. charges that Moscow had broken the terms of the ABM Treaty.

And a commentary by Tass accused the Reagan administration of systematically undermining arms control agreements and said the U.S. charges of arms violations were an "odious" attempt by Mr. Reagan to "bolster up his own odious reputation as a disrupter of international agreements."

The Foreign Ministry called charges in Mr. Reagan's arms control report to Congress a repetition of "past arguments," based on "far-fetched pretenses."

The language of the Tass commentary was regarded as unusually harsh in the context of the generally positive news coverage in Moscow building up to Tuesday's summit meeting.

Tass said Mr. Reagan's report accusing the Soviet Union of ABM violations was an example of "Washington's cynical attitude toward concluded agreements." The agreement for the elimination of intermediate-range nuclear weapons will be the first U.S.-Soviet

Sports Channel for Europe

GENEVA — The European Broadcasting Union said Thursday that it planned to start a sports television channel via satellite next year. It said the new multilingual service, Eurosports, would be operated by the union and a British company, News International. The channel will be available throughout Europe.

KOREA: Campaign on TV

(Continued from Page 1)

Some opposition candidates say they may not be able to afford it.

All three leading contenders — Mr. Roh, Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam — claim to be the front-runner, but there is no impartial evidence to support them, especially since opinion polls in South Korea are both unreliable and unpredictable without risk of prosecution.

Many experts give Kim Young Sam a slight edge. Others say Kim Dae Jung is gaining ground, and that Mr. Roh is slipping. Some polls show margins that are too slender to be statistically meaningful.

"I sense it's a dead heat," a political science professor said. "In such a close race, any new ingredient like television can have an impact."

For Kim Dae Jung, who lost to Park Chung Hee in the last election, the chance to go on television was especially gratifying.

Since 1971 he repeatedly endured prison sentences, exile and house arrest, and for years was virtually a nonperson on the state-controlled networks, never seen and rarely mentioned until the government surrendered last summer to opposition demands for direct elections and made this campaign possible.

Mr. Roh, whose campaign has grown increasingly negative in tone, hammered away at his main campaign themes in his television appearance — that he alone can guarantee stability and that an opposition victory will lead to chaos. He accused the anti-government forces of being "held hostage" by extreme radicals who "do not hesitate in their private gatherings to advocate a violent revolution."

"The path that I promise to travel with you is a sure avenue to a bright future," Mr. Roh said. Twenty minutes after he finished, Kim Dae Jung took his turn, offering himself to voters as the one man in the campaign who had suffered in the name of democracy. Tearfully, he told of seeing his family for what he thought might be the last time, in the early 1980s, when he was in prison under a death sentence.

He, too, mentioned stability, but with a twist. "Stability and reform are two sides of the same coin," he said, adding: "Should I be elected president, most of all I will be the messenger of peace and reconciliation between the different classes, the haves and have-nots."

U.S. Pays \$90 Million to UN

The Associated Press

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The United States paid \$90 million in back dues Thursday to the United Nations, which said it would not be able to pay December salaries without the money. Washington still owes more than \$250 million.

CHILE: For Santiago Actors, the Drama of Opposition

(Continued from Page 1)

when they arrived at the gymnasium shortly before starting time and found policemen lined up to turn people away.

Eventually, they were able to piece the evening together at the warehouse.

The actors and directors said the threats began to arrive on Oct. 30. Twenty-five people reported receiving individually addressed copies of a typed letter.

In addition, six theater groups with a total of 53 people received letters that were presumed to cover all of the members of each group.

The recipients were advised to

flee the country or face the possibility of being killed. Some of the actors reported that a letter to some of them said the threat was intended for those "who are or would like to be members of clandestine parties," apparently a reference to the Communist Party and its armed affiliate, the Manuel Rodríguez Patriotic Front.

Edgardo Bruña, a stage and television actor who is also president of Sidarte, the actors' union, said he thought the theater people had been singled out because "since the coup, Chilean actors have had a tradition of telling through our plays what is going on in our country."

He said that actors, like many journalists, politicians, human rights workers and others, had been threatened before but that this was the first threat on such a broad scale.

Among those threatened before who also received letters this time were Nissim Sharim and Delfina Guzmán, leading members of Ictus, a theater group that has performed political works since the 1960s and has won acclaim on foreign tours.

Bombs have been discovered twice at Mr. Sharim's house, and both he and Miss Guzmán have reported receiving dozens of threatening telephone calls.

The most recent Ictus play, "Something in the Air," is about people who disappear after being detained by the authorities. Nearly 700 people have disappeared that way in Chile, most during the first four years of the regime, 1973 to 1977, but five members of the Communist Party have been reported missing since September.

Pinochet Renews Powers

General Pinochet renewed Thursday the emergency powers giving him the right to restrict freedom of movement, assembly and information for another 90 days, Reuters reported from Santiago.

The powers, in force without interruption since the military seized power in 1973, were renewed on the day that Colonel Carlos Carrasco returned to Santiago after being set free Wednesday in Brazil by his leftist guerrilla captors.

He had been held for 93 days and was taken to a military hospital, officials said.

WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT

THÉÂTRE DES CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES

DU 10 DÉCEMBRE
AU 10 JANVIER

MARCEL MARCEAU

avec
Jean-Luc GALLIMICHE - K. Scott MALCOLM - Bogdan NOWAK

LOC. THÉÂTRE . AGENCES ET PAR TÉLÉPHONE 47.20.36.37

TRAVEL

TRAVELER'S CHOICE

Wren Church Is Reopened

Prince Charles may have harsh words for modern architects and their patrons, but he should be cheered to know of the restoration and reopening of one of the City of London's famous Wren churches, St. Stephen Walbrook. And to hear that the main benefactor of the 20-year, £2-million project was none other than Sir Peter Lambo, the financier who recently wanted to clear an ancient area of the City to build a tower block by Mies van der Rohe, but was thwarted by traditionalist conservationists led by the prince. Considered to be a model for St. Paul's Cathedral, St. Stephen Walbrook was built by Sir Christopher Wren in the 1670s. It was closed after its dome began to sink, and exterior cracks appeared when the Walbrook River, now an underground stream, shifted the foundations. The dome's supporting columns have been strengthened and repairs made to the foundations. A 10-ton marble altar by Henry Moore, known as "The Camembert" to its critics, stands beneath the dome. The organ has also been restored and will be used for Friday recitals. St. Stephen Walbrook is open to visitors from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Monday through Friday and 12:30 to 1:30 P.M. on Sunday. It is closed on Saturday.

Choral Christmas in England

Choral singing comes to the fore in England during the Christmas season, but getting tickets at the most popular services in Oxford and Cambridge can be a problem. Information about holiday carol services and recitals in both cities is available from information centers at St. Aldate's, Oxford (tel: 726.871) and Wheel Street, Cambridge (tel: 322.640). The Choir of King's College, Cambridge, will perform on Dec. 17 at the Barbican Centre in London, and on Dec. 21 at the Snape Maltings, Aldeburgh, Suffolk. Details of future concerts and recitals are available from the Cambridge Festival Association, Mandela House, 4 Regent Street, Cambridge CB2 1BY (tel: 358.977). In Oxford, the Christ Church Cathedral Choir sings its Christmas program at the cathedral from Dec. 14 to 21. The Magdalen Choir is at the Sheldonian Theatre Dec. 12, and Dec. 13-14 sings a carols by Candlelight program. Tickets and information are available from "Music at Oxford," 6a Common Hill, Oxford (tel: 864.056). The brochure, "Singing in Cathedrals," available from British Tourist Authority offices, lists details of choral services around Britain.

Hungary to Celebrate Photography

Hungary will celebrate the 150th birthday of photography in 1989 by hosting an international photo competition and exhibition. More than 5,000 press photographers from around the world will be invited to submit work on themes ranging from war, famine and ecology to work on leisure and the famous. Judges from East and West will award cash prizes and medals and there will be a special award for the "most humane" press photo. The birthday of photography is accepted as Jan. 7, 1839, when the archduke Louis Daguerre reproduced a picture on a light-sensitive metal plate, although other sources credit Thomas Wedgwood and William Fox Talbot, both English, with developing photographic techniques earlier.

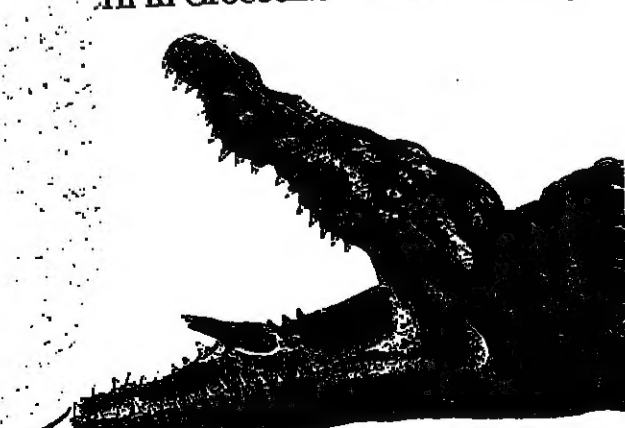
Space Center Gets Disney Treatment

The Johnson Space Center in Houston, home of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's manned space center, will be getting a 50-acre visitor's facility designed by Disney Imagineering, the architects of Disneyland and Disney World. The new center is scheduled to open in 1991. In the past, visitors at Houston's biggest tourist attraction have been left on their own to wander the halls, hunt for astronauts and peer into mission control centers. "They can sit in the cafeteria next to an astronaut and not know he's an astronaut," said Harold H. a planner for the new center.

Lost in South America

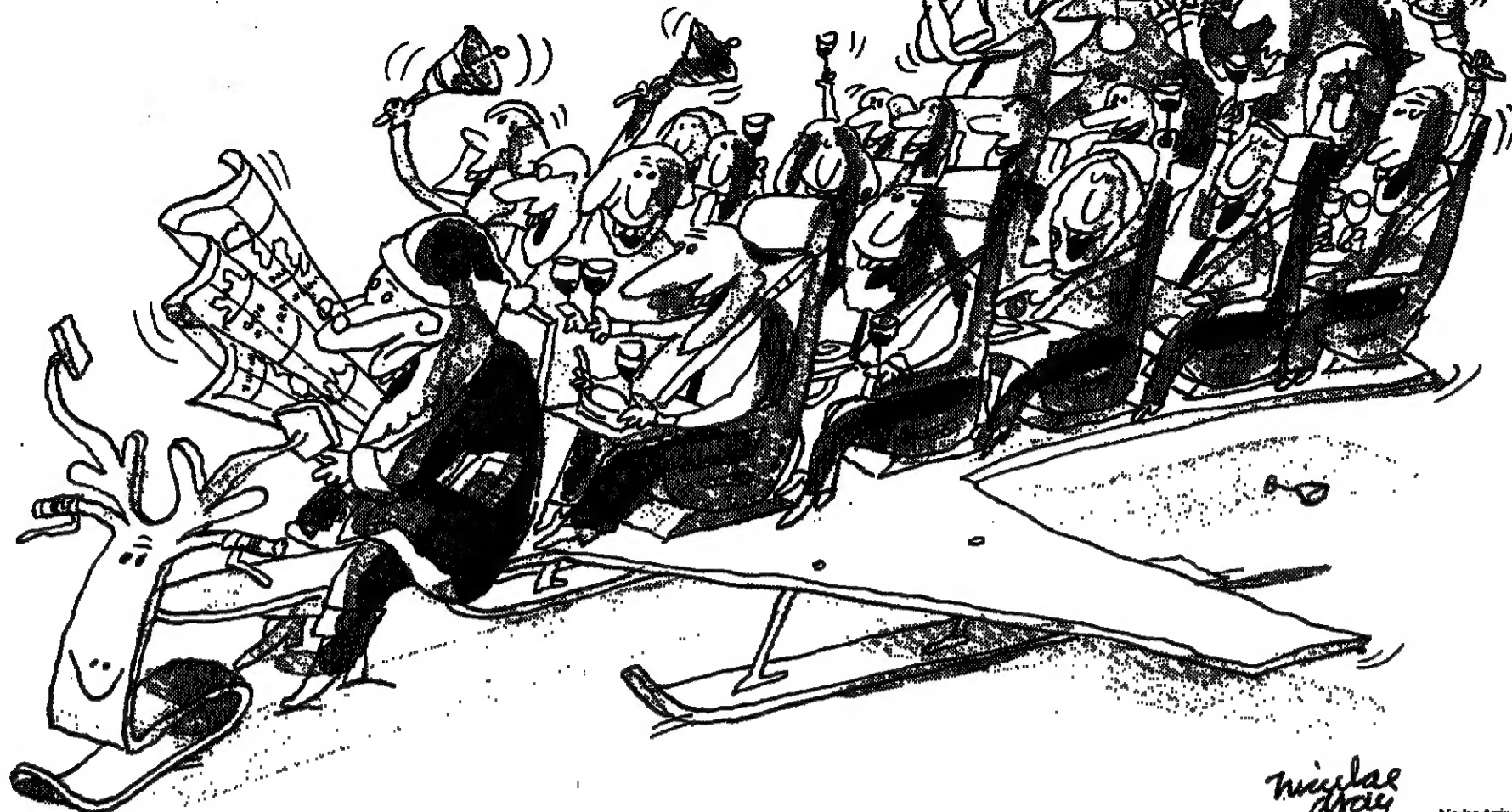
Feeling lost in Lima? The second-floor office of the South American Explorers Club offers first-hand information on South American travel. The club has hundreds of reports filled out by members and advisers, the majority in the United States. The club, which was founded in 1971, has a reading room, a library loaded with travel books and a map room. It will confirm reservations, re-ports or forward mail and, most important, plan trips. Reports filed by members include data such as prices, travel time and essential items to take along. Members can also rent equipment and valuables as well as buy tents, maps and things that other members have left behind. The club's street address in Lima is Avenida Republica de Portugal 146, Brena, and its mailing address is Casilla 3714, Lima 100, Peru. Membership is \$25 a year.

Peril in Crocodile Dundee Country



A big increase in the number of visitors to Australia has coincided with a sharp rise in the crocodile population in the Northern Territory. Perhaps they heard about the movie. In any case tourism officials have reminded people that they should exercise extreme caution in areas where crocodiles are found and should comply with all warning notices about them. Six people have been killed by crocodiles in the last 20 months and many others injured, and officials say that in all cases the incidents happened because people ignored warnings about the dangers. Notices that say "Crocodiles frequent this area. Keep children and small animals away from the shorelines" are posted in popular spots for visitors, most of them in Kakadu National Park in the Northern Territory. But the area is so vast that officials say notices cannot be put up everywhere, not to mention that many visitors have been stealing the signs as souvenirs. This has apparently led to a bit since copies of the signs have gone on sale in souvenir shops.

'Tis the Season, Sure Enough



Nicholas Andriou

Nicholas Andriou/International Herald Tribune

IT'S that time of the year again, when cities around the world light up their streets with stars, and stores display snow and reindeer, and television blares out commercials for dolls and robots, and social organizations remind people that Christmas is a time for giving.

The holiday season is the joy of romantics and cynics alike, since what makes one group misty-eyed makes the other savage. Few cynics ever said it better than mathematician-songwriter Tom Lehrer: "Kill the turkeys, ducks and chickens / Mix the punch / Drag out the

Dickens / Even though the prospect sickens / Brother, here we go again."

Still, for a lot of people Christmas is a time to enjoy, even if this most Christian of holidays is celebrated in the most pagan of ways, and with studied overindulgence: The morning after is left in both the wallet and the liver.

But we've heard all this before.

Around the world, the symbols and the revelry are much the same, but each country interprets them differently, and a traveler at Christmas may find some exotic and unexpected festivity. In the Far

East, Santa Claus must vie with Hindu and Chinese figures — notably dragons this year to greet the year of the same. In the American Far West, people decorate their Saguaro cactuses. London signals the beginning of the season by turning on the lights on Regent Street. The Paris Hôtel de Ville shows a huge Nativity scene.

This section looks at gifts for travelers, at Sweden's traditional smorgasbord, at Singapore's riot of lights and its three-month-long holiday season, and at the rites in Scotland — where many people are more interested in the New Year's celebration, which goes on for two blurry days.

Anytime Gifts For Travelers

by Betsy Wade

NEW YORK — The best travel gift we ever got was a pair of compact, high-quality folding binoculars. They are now the second thing written on the family packing list, after plane tickets. The binoculars fold to slide into a jacket pocket or an evening purse. They work well for looking at distant natural wonders, they gather some light for picking out buildings in skylines at night, they find birds in the marsh and they work just as well at the ballet. This is a gift for someone really special, or for a whole family, because it can cost several hundred dollars and there's no point in getting a pair with inadequate lenses. When we start picking out travel gadgets for gifts, they have to measure against the benchmark of the binoculars: They enhance the pleasures in travel and they are easy to pack and carry around.

A travel clock with an alarm also ranks high, particularly for anyone who will move through several time zones and change hotels frequently. The numerals should be visible in a dark room, and the clock should not require electricity. It should fold to protect the face of the clock when it's in the suitcase. One long-time traveler swears by a Japanese-made "international travel alarm" offered by L.L. Bean for \$23 (People living outside the United States can order through the L.L. Bean catalogue, with credit cards). A knurled rim around its face can be rotated to show the time in another city, a help for those who share my tendency to calculate in the wrong direction.

People who believe they were born to shop always carry a canvas bag or collapsible suitcase inside their regular suitcase, so they have a place to consolidate all the stuff they buy. Such an item is useful even for those who do not defoliate the stores wherever they go, because even the clothes brought from home never seem to fit back into the bag they came in. The extra bag should not be so cheap that the dye rubs off on clothes inside the main suitcase on the outbound trip, and it should be light. One shop calls its choice, which folds up into its own nylon pocket, the last-minute bag.

There are a number of pillows of value to the traveler. Inflatable neck pillows for napping on a plane or in an auto are made in models for children and adults. Deflated, they take no room at all. For children over 3, one model, the Smoozie, has a cover in the shape of an

imaginary animal. The adult version, covered in plain poplin, is called the Hedbed. Both of these, costing about \$10, tucked under the jaw on one side. They are available at Eastern Mountain Sports stores, among other places. The larger inflatable SleepOver, at \$12, curves around the neck for relaxing with the head leaned back. Covered in a suede-like gray washable rayon, it is sold through a number of catalogues, including Orvis's.

A high-quality small flashlight is an excellent travel gift. The year of the great energy shortage in London, we took a big flashlight to get around the streets, and though it turned out not to be really vital then, we have since become accustomed to having a flashlight for walking down unlighted roads in Maine, or finding hard-to-see room locks and things that roll under the bed. There are inexpensive disposable flashlights, but the more expensive ones that use batteries give adequate light for a lot of purposes and won't decide to die in the clutch. Mine has a loop to attach a cord or lanyard.

FRIENDS of ours — obsessive, romantic travelers who once went to Singapore just because they wanted to be able to get into a cab and say, "The Raffles Hotel, driver!" — eventually decided to stop taking photographs on their trips. They concluded that taking pictures distracted them from the joy of looking and absorbing new places and that their dinner guests were not interested in looking at slides anyway. There is a germ of wisdom in that, but most of us like to have a photo of the garden where we ate the pub lunch or of the color of the water inside the reef.

One recent development in the photography department is what the professionals call the idiot-proof 35-mm camera. This has an automatic focus and sometimes, in the words of one catalogue, "fully auto everything." Almost every big manufacturer makes one, and they cost around \$100. These cameras are small and do not have a protruding lens; they slide shut so they can be dropped into a purse or pocket.

Some relatively serious photographers who are uneasy about parading around a big city with a camera poking off the hip will switch to one of these to have something at hand for candid shots. The shutters are also somewhat quieter than those of the more serious cameras. These cameras may also en-

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TRAVEL

THE FREQUENT TRAVELER

How to Keep a Step Ahead In the Eternal Visa Game

by Roger Collis

CAUTIONARY tales told by Tom Mahoney, managing director of Visa Shop, a personalized service for visas and passports, which he co-founded two years ago in London:

"A guy in the Middle East on a sales trip suddenly needed to visit Kuwait to tie up a contract. There was no way he could get a visa out there in time. We arranged to get him a second passport in London plus a Kuwait visa which we sent by courier to his hotel in Jeddah."

"An elderly couple who had saved up for a world cruise on the QE2 found two hours before they were due to sail from Southampton they hadn't got U.S. visas. Both thought the other had done this. We picked up their passports, took photos, filled out the forms, got their visas. We got the passports to New York in time for their arrival."

Visa Shop charges £10 (about \$16.50) for most visa applications (£7.50 to travel agents), plus consular fees and out-of-pocket expenses such as courier charges. Airport delivery to Heathrow and Gatwick is £15.

"We use Visa Shop information regularly in our newsletters," says Amanda Felham Burn, a partner of Odyssey Consultants in London, which specializes in adventure travel. Says Anne-Marie Barrett, a director of STA Travel in London: "Tom is marvelous. Visa Shop got me a tourist visa to China when my first application had been turned down."

"We wanted to reach everyone, not just business people," Mahoney says. "About 15.5 million people travel from the U.K. each year and at least 4.5 million need visas. We handle 80 to 100 a day. People are traveling more but the world is getting tighter."

Some countries are fairly lenient, such as France, which demands visas for non-EC nationals. But visa applications should never be taken for granted. Two of the toughest countries, according to Mahoney, are Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. "I find Kuwait most unhelpful, also very petty. They go into great detail—who you are going to see and why," he says. "Saudi Arabia is quite tricky. They have a system of requiring an 'authorization code,' which has to be teleaxed or sent by diplomatic bag from Jeddah to the consulate to meet up with your application. Then you need an AIDS certificate. The U.S. is not as simple as it seems and Canada is not to be taken lightly. Countries are wary of certain categories such as students and journalists."

Here is some of Mahoney's advice:

- Never travel on a passport that has less than six months to run. Countries that give automatic six-month validity may not give you a visa otherwise. Keep at least one clear page. Some consulates may require both a free left- and right-hand page. Renew your passport, whatever the expiry date, if you're running short of pages.

- Check whether you can get a second passport to travel on while your other one is tied up with visa applications. This is possible for U.S. and British nationals.

- Apply in good time and for all the visas you are likely to need for a trip. Never rely on picking up a visa on the road. But be aware that certain countries impose a time limit from the date of issue (typically three months) for using the visa, which is inclusive of your length of stay—Egypt, Nepal and Burma, for example. India allows six months from date of issue plus a three-month stay.

- Whenever possible apply for a visa at

the consulate nearest your home; you are always liable to be called for an interview. Consulates run time-consuming checks on non-residents. If you have been refused a visa you're not likely to get one for the same country elsewhere. Consulates sometimes put a discreet sign, or code, at the back of a passport, which alerts their colleagues. For example, the United States and India do this.

- It's always a good idea to apply in person: consigning your passport to the mail is scary sometimes. You can often iron out problems on the spot and check that the visa has been properly issued. "With rare exceptions any passport that is mailed to a consulate is tackled in a slightly different way," Mahoney says. "It's delayed weeks rather than days; at least two weeks with most and up to four and six weeks with others." On the other hand, you can spend hours waiting in line: a good reason for using a visa service.

- The main reason why visa applications are returned is improper documentation. According to Mahoney, on some days one-third of postal visa applications at the U.S. Consulate in London are rejected due to incorrect paperwork. So read everything carefully and back your case with ample documents (overkill never hurts). Visa authorities are primarily looking for evidence of financial support, that you have a clear intention to leave the country and that you are not a criminal risk.

- Decide whether you need a tourist or business visa. For some countries there is a crucial difference in formalities. If you are a tourist a letter from an employer saying you're expected back and a photocopy of a round-trip ticket will often be enough. (If you don't want to pay for your ticket right away, ask your travel agent to issue a dummy one). For a business visa you'll probably have to supply a letter from your company or an "invitation" from a business contact in the country you plan to visit. A letter (some countries insist on an original) is better than a telex, although a telex sent directly to the consulate is useful. Check whether a vaccination certificate is required with your application.

- Get the right form for the type of visa you want (business or tourist) and make sure that it's a current one.

- Be sure you get a double- or multiple-entry visa to countries like India and Saudi Arabia. You may need to go back on a business trip. The application forms may not provide for this. You have to make a special point. Otherwise you'll be given single entry.

- Do not assume from past experience that things will go smoothly. Different consulates for the same nation may have different guidelines based on how given nationals are viewed in a country for trade or diplomatic reasons.

- Don't rely on getting a visa at the other end even if it is possible (Egypt for example). It's often a hassle. And there's a risk that the airline may not let you board the plane.

- Check whether you need an exit visa, especially for African countries. (You may find telex-shirts, ballpoint pens and cigarette paper handy for smoothing the way with officials.)

- If you're going to Israel or South Africa, ask for a separate sheet for the visa or entry stamp. This can avoid problems with other countries.

- If you're going on a package tour to exotic places, check if the operator is looking after the visas. Not all do. In which case don't pay until you have all the visas you need.

The Virtues of Italy's Volcanic Activity

by Susan Lumsden

MONTECATINI TERME, Italy — The liquid capital, the cornucopia side of the coin that features the cataclysmic earthquakes and volcanoes of Italy is the curative water that springs eternal from the country's same-fomented bowels.

Mount Etna, the largest active volcano in Europe, also offers one of the oldest spas, the Terme Xiphonie at Acireale. It was founded by the Greeks about the sixth century B.C. when Sicily was the finest colony of Magna Graecia. More or less contemporary was Saturnia, in what is now southern Tuscany, probably the first urban agglomeration in Italy and the thermal spa of the Etruscans.

Toward the time of Christ, the Romans developed their abluitions to a rite. This began in the lukewarm tepidarium, advanced to the hot water caldarium, then to rest in the laconicum, and finally the plunge into the frigidarium to tone the skin and mind. From England to Palestine, the Roman baths were immense architectural achievements. Their foundations remain like sunken pyramids, perhaps more tangible monuments to a great race of builders than their teetering triumphal arches.

Of all the thermae, though, the most treasured were the ones heated and steeped in minerals from Italy's rich, volcanic soil. Viterbo, Cutillo and Tivoli, nearer Rome, were sequestered by the emperors for their private consumption, internal and external. With the arrival of the barbarians, bathing declined drastically. It was further discouraged by the Christian clergy of the Middle Ages who associated cleanliness more with the licentiousness that also made baths notorious at the end of the empire.

AS Tuscany emerged from the Dark Ages, the curative powers of water were rediscovered at Montecatini, midway between Florence and Pisa. In spite of the cosmetic ads dating Montecatini to the time of the Etruscans, the person who really put it on the map was a Renaissance merchant of Prato, Francesco Datini, who invented the promissory note, commissioned monumental fresco cycles and assuaged his liver ailments at Montecatini. He then advised the distinguished doctors of Florence to study why.

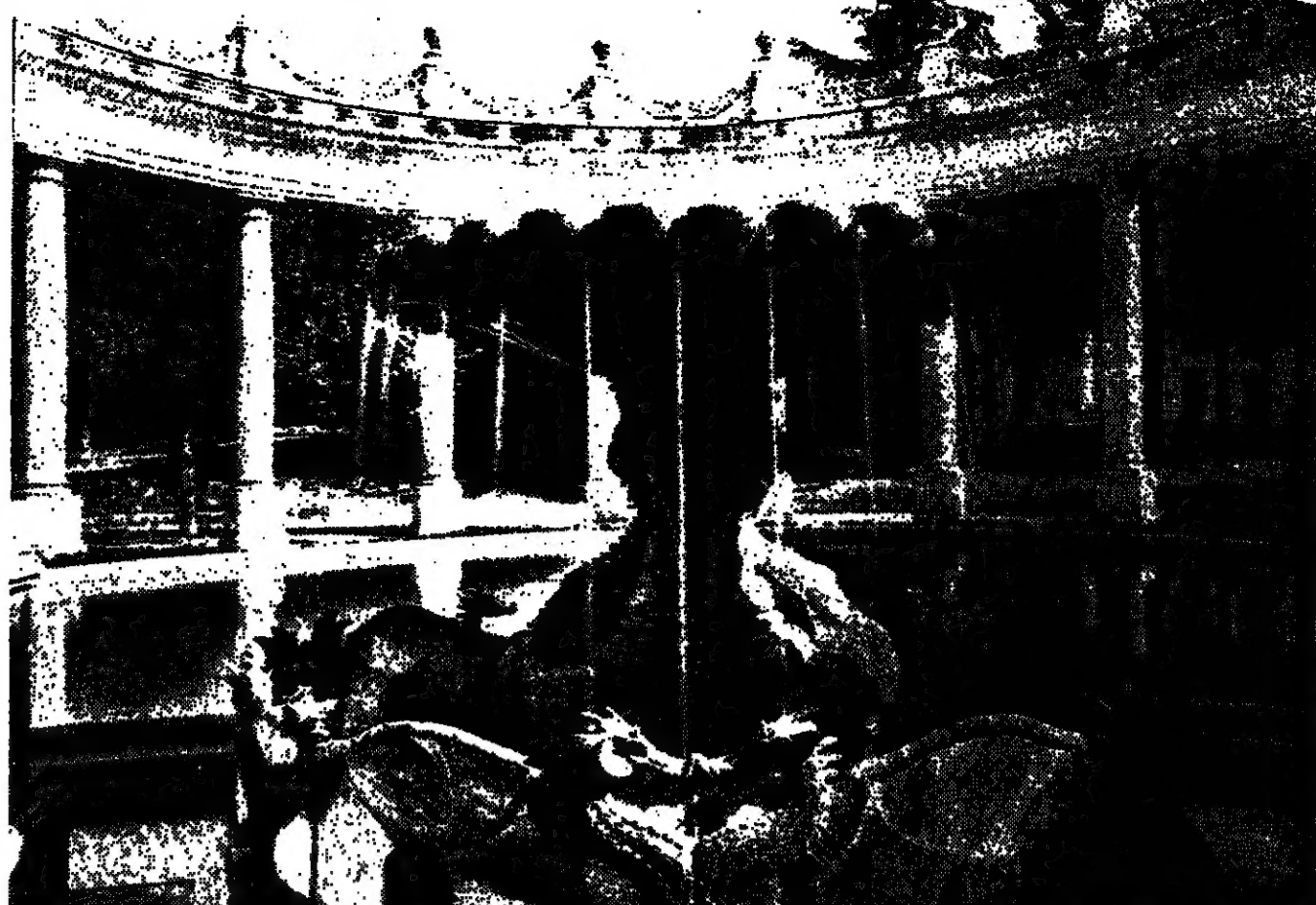
"Mineral waters have a pharmaceutical effect. They are natural drugs," explains Dr. Duilio Magrini, the current medical director of the Terme di Montecatini. Today it is the largest of the 200 or more Italian spas and open all year round, along with Merano, Abano, Agnano, Saturnia and Ischia. (Low season winter rates start at 115,000 lire, about \$95, for the minimum 12-day cure.)

"The ancients knew that the waters cured, but they didn't know why," he continues. "Now we are discovering the relationship between these natural drugs and the human body. The delusion with chemical medicine, best typified in the thalidomide tragedy, has brought many people back to the waters, or some for the first time."

"Some people think the effect is psychosomatic. But many diseases, particularly those caused by stress, are psychosomatic. If the cause is psychosomatic, then the cure can be, too. Whatever works."

FIRST, Magrini advises a thorough checkup, either by a personal physician or by one of the specialists associated with the Terme clinic. Otherwise, he warns, it might be more beneficial to drink a good glass of Chianti than to pour purgative water down on a duodenal ulcer.

Montecatini waters are celebrated for their ability to *ma di fegato*, the supposed malaise of the liver that seems to haunt mainly the French and the Italians.



The Tettuccio fountain in Montecatini.

Other baths are noted for other cures: Saturnia for dermatological, Salsomaggiore near Parma for gynecological, and Sirmione on Lake Garda for respiratory complaints. The waters can be imbibed, inhaled vaporously or bathed in. The fastest effect is from the newly popular hot mud mud baths, which seem to relax one even more than a sauna.

The eight types of water that surge forth at Montecatini contain magnesium, bromide, potassium, iodine, calcium and other minerals that ease digestion, reduce blood cholesterol and even stimulate hormones. There is also lithium, often used to help stabilize schizophrenic and manic-depressive swings.

THE best-known water from Montecatini is Tettuccio, bottled and sold like a vintage wine throughout Italy. Its name comes from the little roof, or *tettuccio*, placed over one of the springs like a crown by the republic of Florence in 1370 to facilitate the extraction of the mineral salts. The final benediction was given by a certain Ugolino da Simone, who wrote a scientific treatise on the subject ("De Balneorum Italiae Proprietatibus") in 1417 and was also Ugolino da Montecatini, the founder of hydrology.

Framing the Tettuccio fountain is a neoclassic portico inaugurated in 1775 by Grand Duke Leopold I. His addition to curative waters was probably acquired at Karlsbad, the famous Bohemian spa, where he had spent much of his formative years with other members of the uncorroborated Habsburg-Lorraine dynasty.

With the advent of the railroad in the 19th century, spas became more accessible to many more people who also had the new industrial money to pay for them. In the 1920s, Montecatini blossomed under the direction of the architect Ugo Giovannoni. His travelette interpretations of the Tuscan neoclassical style can be seen in the newer baths, Leopoldine, Regina and La Salute. But the interiors are Art Nouveau, known in Italy as Liberty style and best embodied in the Montecatini town hall just across from the major watering stations on Via Verdi, the main street named after the composer, who basked tepidly in Montecatini water during the time he wrote "Otello."

Other famous habitués have included not only the old European aristocracy and the new and old bourgeoisie, but American film stars. The most recent cinematic celebration of Montecatini is as a location for Nikita Mikhailov's "Oci Ciornie," starring Marcello Mastroianni.

The tone of Montecatini has changed since the days of the visiting aristocracy. One reason is democracy in Italy. Article 36 of the reformed health law of 1978 makes it possible for all Italians to take the waters freely with a letter of introduction from their doctors.

"Who wants to spend 300,000 lire a night to stay in an elegant hotel in order to rub shoulders by day with *gli operai*?" asked one member of the professional classes.

Another problem, he ventured, is the car.

also political. While the waters clearly reduce the cholesterol in the bloodstream, no Italian government wants to take the responsibility of eliminating the lead in gasoline, much less abolishing the beloved car from medieval city centers. As a result, strolling, vital to the digestive process, is no longer as purifying as it could be, in spite of the extensive gardens and recreation facilities surrounding the waters of Montecatini.

Someone who had a morbid fascination for water was Leonardo da Vinci, whose many drawings of the substance were inspired by what he saw at Montecatini, which he called Bagno, or Bath. Canals, currents, bubbles, siphons, morkels, dams, even a plan for the diversion of the flood-prone Arno River are featured in Leonardo's nature drawings.

Leonardo's first known drawing is a landscape looking from Lamporecchio to Montecatini. He did it in 1473, when he was 21, explains Carlo Pedretti, a jovial academic who teaches at the University of California. "In fact, the dreamy, vaporous backgrounds of the 'Mona Lisa,' the 'Madonna of the Rocks' and the 'Madonna dei Fusi' are right there in Leonardo's own childhood Val d'Arena, which means 'valley of the mists.'"

It can be best seen today from the funicular behind the baths on Viale Diaz up to the medieval village of Montecatini Alto. Vinci, where the artist was born in a simple house to an unmarried peasant girl, is only a few kilometers away.

In the fall of 1988 Pedretti and his wife Rosanna, both from Bologna, will open their Lamporecchio villa, currently being restored, as a Leonardo study center. The 17 rooms will also be home to five live-in Leonardo scholars.

Another Leonardo landmark will soon be the elaborate fountain prescribed for

"Bagno" in the artist's Paris Manuscript I (1508) and sponsored by the commune of Montecatini. "This will be the first time pure ideas of Leonardo have been realized," says Pedretti.

THE fountain will be a tribute not just to the greatest of Renaissance men but to the life-giving properties of water. "In the beginning there was water," read Genesis. Says Pedretti: "Leonardo was fascinated by what he called *Le aque particolari* the membrane-like waters that surround the unborn child and almost everything in the universe. I think Le Corbusier would have liked to interpret Leonardo's fountain."

As it is, the person responsible will be Montecatini's town architect, Vitale Modici also an artist. The fountain, he insists, could only be marble from nearby Carrara, cut by laser — all the better for realizing Leonardo's fascination with water as a spectacle.

And, if something further is required, the traveler has all the smaller Tuscan cities — Pisa, Pistoia, Prato and Lucca — within an hour's drive and much less cost gestated than Florence. (Regular bus service is all provided by the Lazzi line in Via Tot Montecatini.) There is also the town of Colodi, where Fimocchio was invented by Carl Lorenzini. The sighs there include a statu to the little fellow by Emilio Greco, an artist.

Beyond, there is the Mediterranean, cradle of civilizations but now the rather polluted playground of millions, particularly in July and August. Better repair to the purifying waters. As even the bellicose Romans said: "Ubi thermae, ibi salus; ubi salus, ibi serenitas."

Susan Lumsden writes about the arts from Florence.

Leonardo's drawing of an old man and water currents.

Leonardo's drawing of an old man and water currents.

Leonardo's drawing of an old man and water currents.

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Gifts

Continued from page 7

courage people who are intimidated by fussy cameras.

There are arguments in both directions on luggage carts. When confronted with a long flight of stairs with trends that overhang the risers and the little wheels catch on every step, frustration overwhelms me. However, faced with a long, smooth corridor, I wish I hadn't left my wheels at home. I am a carry-on fanatic, but I hate storing one of these devices in the overhead compartment because the wheels are usually dirty and might foul blankets and luggage. Some who travel to carry the whole works into the plane have found that though the luggage fits, they must check the cart anyway.

If you buy one for a gift, be sure that the wheels have little fenders or wire guards; the wheels on one of my carts once ground right through the fabric of a heavily laden suitcase that dropped onto them. Make the best compromise you can between lightness and toughness. If you study the types that are used by the flight attendants, you will see choices made for heavy use.

A long-time Caribbean traveler swears by her light, inexpensive poncho. She packs it instead of an umbrella or a raincoat, and she's ready to meet an afternoon downpour. These are \$5 or so and can be found in most army-navy stores and catalogues. Most have little pockets for carrying. They're not beach in the style department, but they beat plastic trash bags with holes cut for the head.

There are a number of money belts and vests for safeguarding cash and passports. I suspect these would make welcome gifts for younger people who use backpacks to keep their hands free; a backpack is no place for the wallet.

Some travelers have been surprised to find that their neat dollar-sized wallets start to look messy when holding bills of different shapes and sizes. There are a number of models that unfold to hold various currencies.

I have taken to carrying a children's snub-nosed scissors in my purse because they do not perplex the security people at the airport the way pointed scissors do. To get good blades you will probably want to go to the sewing department rather than the toy department.

Other super-modest travel gifts are stretchable clotheslines and plastic clothespins with hooks on the upper end to hang over the shower rod.

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Herald Tribune

Some Restaurants of Paris Past

PARIS — If I had not been to Paris in a long time and wanted an instant hit of Paris past, I'd head straight from the train station or airport to La Tour de Montlhéry, a modest, bustling, elbow-to-elbow bistro in the heart of old Les Halles. The walls chockablock with art, hams and sausages dangling from the beams, and waiters who gently tease every woman in sight, this long, narrow bistro is right out of an old-time French film.

Lots of hugging and handshaking goes on here, for most of the crowd is made up of regulars, but that doesn't mean that strangers are met with cold, dark stares. Much of the food is remarkably good and fresh, particularly the state-of-the-art curly endive salad (tossed with Poilâne's country bread and deliciously laden with garlic) and the soul-satisfying mutton with white beans, served in gigantic portions out of huge white porcelain gratin dishes. The house Brouilly goes down very well, and waiters serve up endless baskets of fresh Poilâne bread.

If I were a cartoonist, I would come here just to sketch the clientele, mostly beefy, happy, hearty men who seem to be living a fine gastronomic life indeed.

If you haven't thought ahead to reserve at La Tour, you might try your luck, as I did one evening last week, and find a welcoming table at Pharamond, a short walk away.

Pharamond — which also calls itself La Petite Normande — is one of those old-time tried and true, beautiful Parisian restaurants that seem to age very well. Traditional, graceful and spotless, this high-class bistro is almost an anachronism in a neighborhood

overrun with fast-food eateries and trendy boutiques.

Pharamond's Belle Epoque interior is among the most beautiful in Paris, with stunning pastel tiles, grand mirrors, cozy

PATRICIA WELLS

banquettes and crisp white damask linens. Even the waiters seem to have come out of the past, professionals who know how to keep their distance, yet manage to dish out a healthy dose of personal service and charm at the same time.

The food here is wearing well. Although I have to confess that tripe à la mode de Caen (tripe cooked in apple cider and served in old-fashioned brass braziers) is not one of my favorite dishes, this is the place in Paris to sample it if you are so inclined. My tastes lean toward other wintry specialties that they do so well, including a warming first course of well-seasoned pork sausage accompanied by sliced, warm potatoes bathed in vinaigrette, or their famous coquilles Saint-Jacques au cidre, a Norman-inspired dish that is on the menu well into spring.

If the poule faisane is on the menu when you go, try it. I will never quite understand why simple roast fowl is so difficult to find anywhere in France. Our order of tender female pheasant — roasted for two — was perfectly moist, delicate and flavorful, served with healthy helpings of crisp pommes soufflées, little inflated pillows of twice-fried potatoes. Other worthy main courses include the noisettes d'agneau and

fine, tender, filet de veau. Dessert offering include a superb tarte Tatin served with generous portions of crème fraîche.

A third neighborhood spot well worth exploring is La Fermette du Sud-Ouest, country auberge in the center of the city. If a great bry, and on top of that you're offered the personality and the talent of Christa Nault, a butcher turned restaurateur. With his booming voice and handlebar mustache, Nault plays out an aggressive, temperamental role, but beneath the bluster there is a dedicated cook, a proud butcher's son and native of the French southwest. Nault offers a fine human touch as he wanders from table to table, taking orders for his superb homemade blood sausage (boudin noir), personally spooning out the first helping of his copious cassoulet (a hearty dish that includes his homemade pork sausages, pouring the first sip of his nicely chosen Madiran wine.

La Tour de Montlhéry (Chez Denise), 5 Rue des Prouvaires, Paris 1; tel: 42.36.21.82. Open 24 hours a day. Closed Saturday and Sunday. Credit card: Visa. About 180 francs a person including wine and service.

Pharamond, 24 Rue de la Grande Truanderie, Paris 1; tel: 42.33.06.72. Closed all day Sunday and at lunch Monday. Credit cards American Express, Diners Club, Visa. From 160 to 220 francs a person, including wine and service.

La Fermette du Sud-Ouest, 31 Rue Coquillière, Paris 1; tel: 42.36.73.55. Closed Sunday. Credit card: Visa. About 200 francs a person including wine and service.

مكتبة التراث

TRAVEL

Christmas in Far East: Santa Meets Dragons

by Paul Zach

SINGAPORE — There are neon angels on buildings and painted rickshaws with holiday paintings on the roads. Vendors in shorts and T-shirts roast chestnuts on the street corners. And from lines draped over Orchard Road, creating a corridor of twinkling lights between the traveler's palms and arching ansgana trees.

In front of the Mandarin hotel, a curtain of 600,000 white lights forms a brilliant backdrop for two staking dragons, each 12 meters long (about 40 feet), that snuggle up to a smiling Santa. Other posh hotels and shopping plazas are decked out with bows, bells and boughs of bougainvillea.

Here on the Equator we've been celebrating the holiday season for almost a month. Because of its multicultural population and large foreign community, Singapore is in the midst of a long holiday-after-holiday stretch. The island's Hindus kicked off the seasonal festivities with *Deepavali*, a festival of lights, in early November. And, after some minor changes to some of the lighting displays (for instance, the Mandarin will pack up its Santa), the Chinese New Year of the Dragon will sustain the festive mood through February.

In between, the Christmas fervor produces a blend of Western trimmings with an Oriental flavor. Despite the absence of snow, the street lights surpass those in many Western capitals and conjure a winter wonderland feeling. Balmey breezes and cool blasts of rain moderate temperatures of 30 degrees Centigrade (86 Fahrenheit).

THE holiday calendar is filled with events ranging from appearances by international and Asian entertainers to Christmas carolers strolling through the streets to sweating Santas, bundled up in beards and heavy gear, riding into town aboard the local three-wheeled version of the rickshaw, known as a *grishaw*.

In the run-up to the Chinese New Year on Feb. 17, there will be exchanges of mandarin oranges and *hong bag*, lucky red packets stuffed with money. The lighting displays will shift to the Chinatown district from Jan. 30 through March 2. The highlight is the annual *Chingay* parade on Feb. 21, a veritable Mardi Gras of a procession down Orchard Road: Chinese stilt-walkers, jugglers, bamboo flagpole balancers, magicians, and dragon and lion dancers join with Malay and Indian dance troupes wearing ethnic costumes in a fitting multicultural finale to the festive winter season.

Visitors between the two New Year's events should try to arrange their itineraries around the *Thaipusam* on Feb. 2. On that Hindu holy day, hundreds of men and women march through the streets with skewers piercing their cheeks and tongues. They carry huge *kavadi* contraptions of wire and peacock feathers, attached to their skin with fish hooks.

As an added incentive, there is excellent shopping and cuisine, including holiday spreads at many restaurants and hotels.

Singapore literally glows at this time of year. Small-scale displays began years ago in the district that spirals out from Scotts and Orchard roads. But the light-up got a big

boost four years ago when the Singapore Tourist Promotion Board initiated a "Christmas at the Equator" contest with awards for the best decorations. Today, the Orchard-Scotts intersection is marked by a 10-meter-tall Christmas tree, and the dazzle extends to the huge new Marina Square and Raffles City shopping-cum-hotel complexes on the bay, just east of the financial district.

THIS year the light-up began on Nov. 14 at the start of the Tourist Board's Merlion Week, seven days of events that mark the start of the Christmas season. The Goodwood Park Hotel captured the top prize for decorations. It used its century-old colonial ambience and garden atmosphere to best advantage: poinsettias, holly, stars, angels and red, green and white lights enhance the grand facade and landscaping.

But high marks must go to the Mandarin hotel, which spent more than \$35,000 on its display. The Mandarin hotel has developed a reputation for blending the best of East and West. Last Christmas, styrofoam bunnies romped out front in anticipation of the Year of the Rabbit. Some were dressed in Santa outfits.

The most prominent beacon of Christmas cheer is Raffles City's 73-story Westin Stamford, already listed in the Guinness Book of Records as the world's tallest hotel. It now claims to have created the world's tallest Christmas tree in the form of 10,000 green lights that rise up the side to the 35th story against a background of white lights that climb to the top.

One of the loveliest places to spend Christmas or New Year's Eve is the Compass Rose, a restaurant at the top of the hotel. It is enclosed in three-story-high windows that provide breathtaking views. Despite the restaurant's high ceilings, the designers have maintained intimacy by setting off tables on stepped levels with a jungle of enormous imitation tropical foliage. It has been decorated in white with a Christmas tree centerpiece composed of dolls that represent children from different countries.

FOR Christmas Eve, the Compass Rose plans a six-course dinner including a half-bottle of Champagne for approximately \$55 per person plus tax and service. New Year's Eve will feature another Champagne dinner with novelties at a slightly higher price. This event must be booked early.

Visitors will find no dearth of entertainment.

The Singapore Festival of Dance includes appearances by San Francisco's Margaret Jenkins Dance Company on Dec. 11 and 12 and the Beijing Dance Academy from Dec. 14 to 19. The Singapore Symphony Orchestra and chorus will give special concerts at the Victoria concert hall on Dec. 11 and 12. The Holiday on Ice company is performing at the World Trade Center daily through Dec. 20.

Otherwise, Singaporeans celebrate Christmas Eve as well as New Year's Eve much like the latter is celebrated on New York's Times Square. On both nights, tens of thousands crowd Orchard Road for a countdown to midnight.

Paul Zach is a Singapore-based journalist.

New Year's Lasts Longer in Scotland

by Israel Shenker

THE celebration of the New Year is usually here today and gone tomorrow, except in Scotland, where the joys of the season and the pleasures of the flask linger a full two days. Scots allow Jan. 2 as well as Jan. 1 for a double measure of oblivion, and count their blessings accordingly. Not till Jan. 3 does the customary round resume — trains, planes, buses, postal deliveries, painful sobriety.

Everything begins to blur on New Year's Eve, known as *hogmanay*. The origin of the word itself is somewhat hazy. One theory traces it to the Greek for holy month. Another holds that *hogmanay* comes from *hagman*, an alias bread that was baked at Christmas. *Hagman* is also a variant of *hackman* or *woodcutter*.

The Scots enjoyed an old alliance with the French against the English, and one legacy is Francophiles eager to link Scottishism to French. The word *hogmanay* has thus been traced to French monastic perambulations in celebration of the birth of Christ, with monks crying "Un homme est né" ("A man is born"), hence *hogmanay*. Perhaps the source was "au gui l'an neuf" ("to the mistletoe go"); or "au gui l'an neuf" ("to the mistletoe in the new year").

Then again, *hogmanay* may come from *hoggo-nott*, *hoggo-nat* or *hogenat*, an old Scandinavian name for Christmas Eve, but this needlessly confuses the calendar. In Gaelic, which is still spoken in Scotland, *og* is young, *manai* women.

It bodes no good if the first person across the threshold in the New Year is a woman of any age, but especially a blond.

If the first-foot is a woman
And that woman be fair
In the days that follow
You will have a care.

Apart from this sexist qualification, Scotland honors the tradition of first-footing — being the first to enter a house in the New Year, even making a round of first visits. If the first (male) visitor has dark hair and dark eyes, or a dark complexion, fortune smiles; ideally this welcome guest is tall, young, handsome and healthy. He should bring an offering, notably a piece of coal, and intone the wish, "Lang may your lum reek" ("May the fire in your hearth burn on"). Some believe he should offer a greeting as soon as he enters; other favor silence till he has helped the lum along by putting his coal on the fire, even poked up the flame. The brighter the fire, the better the omen. Letting a fire go out is a chilling omen, and dying embers presage death. A first-foot who arrives empty-handed is a terrible omen — of poverty and loss in the year ahead.

THE *hogmanay* drink used to be "het punch" ("het" meaning "hot" — a pinch of hot ale or wine with such added ingredients as sugar, eggs, nutmeg and spices). These days it does no harm if the first-footer brings a bottle of whisky, from which he pours a drink for his host who then pours from his own stock for other guests.

The impulse to generosity, which may be muted at other times, grows warmer at the New Year arrives. It is nonetheless perfectly acceptable for the first-footer to carry his bottle off when he leaves, reinforcing the heretical notion that Scots are parsimonious pint-pinchers. The last glass from a bottle is the "lucky glass." An unmarried person who drinks it will be the first of the company to

marry. For each of her children, a mother was expected in earlier times to bake a bannock, a cake with crimped edges and a hole in the middle, special care being taken that no bannock broke in the firing, for this was not a good omen. In some parts of Scotland a large haggis — Robert Burns called it "Great Chieftain o' the Puddin'-race!" — is prepared as lining for the stomachs that will have much to endure in the festivities.

A traditional New Year offering is a black bun — noble challenge to digestive felicities. Honored Vassal o' the Puddin'-race. The black bun is laden with fat, raisin, currants, slivered almonds and candied peel. Robert Louis Stevenson called it "minimally to life." An inferior poetaster hymned "fierce raisin devils and gay currant sprites."

In the Highlands, a piece of cheese or even the rind, with a hole in it, works New Year wonders. Lost in a mist, a traveler can peer through the hole and find his way. On the east coast, the New Year's gift of red herring is said to bring good luck — as a promise of good fishing. A sheaf of wheat portends a good harvest. For those who own horse or cow, the last thing to be done on *hogmanay* is to visit the byre, or stable, and say the Lord's Prayer.

Some maintain they should settle their differences before midnight, allowing a full year and a clean slate for renewing them. To facilitate the rite, tradesmen called with yearly accounts. Scots used to put the smallest coin outside their door on Dec. 31; if it was there the next day they would not be short of cash in the New Year. The custom has become rare, in part because the coin also did.

HOGMANAY was a time for good housekeeping: homes were to be cleaned, silver polished, clocks wound. When the house was cleaned, bad luck was driven out. An alternative gloss on indolent strategies for good fortune maintained that, if one swept the floor or cleared ashes between noon and midnight on *hogmanay*, good luck would be swept out, sometimes accompanying the open-door policy with an unholy din to scare the dying daylight out of the old year. At midnight, the open front door admitted the New Year. Some have tied a sprig of rowan and woodbine on the front door, with words written there as well to ward evil spirits requiring explicit subtitles. Others will have secured their windows with garlands of holly and rowan, to bar phantoms.

It is well to remember that ghosts and ghouls are mortally allergic to salt. One avoids the worst by sprinkling salt in strategic areas such as the open fire, or by dunking a ciner into a pan of cold water. In the county of Angus, farmers used to take no chances. At midnight they would come out into the open and fire their shotguns into the air, shooting the old year to make sure it was dead and gone.

The first water drawn after midnight on New Year's Eve from a well or pond or stream was the flower of the well, and brought good luck to the person drawing the water. There was often a rush to the source, since the flower of the well could only be



On the dance floor.

drawn once. An unmarried woman who got there first could expect to marry within 12 months. Farmers washed their dairy utensils with the water, to increase the flow of milk from their cows.

Some communities celebrate the arrival of the New Year with outdoor fires. Burghhead ushers in the year with the burning of the clavie. The lower half of a barrel, attached to a long handle, is filled with tar and other combustible material. Into an opening in the center is inserted a burning peat of flaming brand. The burning clavie is borne off by strong, sure-footed volunteers, since anyone who stumbles brings the town bad luck. Faggots from the burning clavie are tossed into houses for good luck, and fragments treasured as souvenirs.

At Biggar and Wick it has been the custom to gather around a great bonfire. In Comrie's flambeaux procession, costumed revelers bear large torches from the main square around the village and back again.

In Edinburgh a crowd gathers to await the switching hour at the 17th-century Tron Kirk, named for the iron or weigh beam that served also as pillory for merchants who gave short weight.

New Year's Day — Ne'er Day, with the Scots' fondness for elision — is partially consecrated to the year's first hangover. "I used to think that Ne'er was a description of the sound made by Scots people when they woke up on Jan. 1," noted Miles Kingston, a columnist in *The Times* of London, "but I am now assured that it is simply a corruption of New Year." In Scotland, the Christmas and New Year festivities are the "daft days." A 19th-century authority called Dec. 31 "the chief of the 'daft days' which sour dour Scotchmen indulged in their calendar."

Calumnies may be traditional, but *hogmanay* is having the devil's own time retaining daft traditions. It is now common to celebrate the occasion at a pub or bar, or to stay at home. Some may still come bearing coal, but more likely a takeout from an Indian or Chinese restaurant. The sentimental Scot, however, will still arrive clutching the ritual beverage, and those who may be temperate 365 days a year are in danger on the other two.

Israel Shenker, a former reporter for *The New York Times* who lives in Scotland, wrote this article for *The Times*.

Sweden's Traditional Smorgasbord

STOCKHOLM — A table laden with seasonal fare plays a starring role in Ingemar Bergman's "Fanny and Alexander." The story is set in Sweden in the early 20th century, and in a memorable scene a troubled upper-class family has gathered for the traditional Christmas Eve meal, to eat and sing away the cold and darkness of winter. Since those days, Sweden has evolved from an agrarian to a technological society, but winter and the Christmas table, or Yule smorgasbord, remain the same. "There aren't many traditions left in this world, but come Christmas there will always be a Christmas table," said the restaurateur Lauri Nilsson, whose Ulrikssal Inn offers what may be the best smorgasbord in the world.



A holiday spread.

"The Swedes are never so enthusiastic and food-minded as when they sit down to eat the Yule smorgasbord," added Werner Voegel, a Swiss-born restaurateur who is also chef to the court of Sweden's King Carl Gustaf and Queen Silvia.

Many Swedes like to go out and have an extravagant Yule smorgasbord in a restaurant; at home the Christmas table is usually a smaller selection of dishes enjoyed on Christmas Eve and during the three-week holiday period.

"It is a tradition for many guests to come here with their families or colleagues every year," said Nilsson, adding that reservations start trickling in during the summer.

THE Yule smorgasbord, as served at Ulrikssal Inn, Voegel's Operakällaren and some of the other 700 dining establishments in Stockholm, generally features about 150 dishes — including year-round classic dishes such as pickled herring and marinated salmon as well as traditional Christmas fare such as Dip in the Kettle (eye Christmas fare in ham broth) and Lye Fish bread dipped in lye and then boiled, served

with a béchamel sauce, mustard, boiled potatoes and green peas).

The dishes of the Yule smorgasbord are laid out on one big table and the proper protocol is to get a plate and to begin with smoked and pickled herring, eaten with boiled potatoes, sour cream, crisp bread and butter.

Herring is bountiful along Sweden's eastern coast and can be had in any number of varieties, many of which are made at home at Christmas time. "The smorgasbord is a great gastronomic experience, but it has to be tackled in the right way," said Voegel, president of the Club des Chefs des Chefs d'Etat, a club of 35 chefs to kings and presidents. "It is important not to mix different foods on the same plate. Herring and marinated salmon, for example, is not a palatable mix. The smorgasbord is not a buffet. You are free to help yourself to as many rounds as you like, and to change to a clean plate for every round."

At Christmas time, the red-colored herring salad — a fine-cut mixture of salted herring, potatoes, apple, onions and beets — is obligatory on the herring plate.

THE recommended second helping includes such traditional seafood delicacies as boiled, smoked and marinated salmon, smoked eel, and hard-boiled eggs stuffed with bleak roe (sometimes called red caviar).

Gravlax, salmon that has been marinated for at least 24 hours in dill, salt, pepper and a touch of sugar, is rapidly gaining international fame.

After seafood delicacies, it is time for a plate of cold cuts including smoked reindeer meat, jellied pigs' trotters, a breast of partridge (a variety of grouse), a choice of pâtés, and the Christmas ham.

The ham, oven baked with a mustard

crust, is the centerpiece of the Christmas table in most Swedish homes, and it comes with shredded red cabbage that is sweet and sour in flavor, and with shredded, browned common cabbage. "There are many expensive delicacies on the Christmas table, but a visitor should really make sure to also sample the Swedish national dishes such as herring and Lye Fish," Nilsson said.

A section of "small and warm" dishes include another national institution, Janssons Temptation, which is a baked dish of anchovies, sliced potatoes, onions and cream. Some of the other dishes in this section are meatballs, spareribs, scrambled eggs, omelets and small sausages.

Among dishes in the final part of the smorgasbord are fruit salad with whipped cream and a rice porridge served with sugar, cinnamon and perhaps a pat of butter. Christmas baking almost as important as Christmas food, and even families that do not usually bake take pride in doing so for the holiday season.

S PICY gingerbread biscuits and yellow saffron-flavored buns, are part of the celebration of Lucia Day, Dec. 13. Virtually every Swedish town, school and office chooses a Lucia, a young girl dressed in a white gown and with a crown of candles in her hair, who sings carols accompanied by a train of white-clad boys and girls.

Glogg, red wine and vodka served hot and spiced with ginger, cinnamon, cardamom and cloves, is drunk with the biscuits and buns.

Sweden's Lucia is crowned on Dec. 13 at Skansen, a vast museum and folklore center in Stockholm. The festivities include a bonfire and a Christmas market at which a visitor can buy traditional Swedish foods.

Skansen, on the recreational island of Djurgården just outside the city center, has 150 old buildings in which traditional handicrafts are demonstrated to visitors, and a zoo and aquarium. There is a Christmas market on the site every Sunday in December. Admission is \$3; hours are 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. Handcraft cottages are open 11 A.M. to 3 P.M.

What do you drink with the Yule smorgasbord? "With the smorgasbord it has to be schnapps, with beer as a chaser — certainly not wine," Voegel said.

In Sweden schnapps frequently means vodka, but it can also mean an aquavit, spirits spiced with herbs such as fennel, coriander, bog myrtle (an herb), anise and caraway, and in some cases matured in sherry casks. Aquavit is drunk straight and cold.

A bottle of strong beer is the equivalent of \$5 to \$6 at a restaurant. Varieties lower in alcohol are cheaper. A glass of schnapps is \$6 to \$8. (Liquor, wine and beer are expensive in Sweden because of high taxes on alcohol. Restaurants are allowed to serve alcohol after noon.

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If you want a top quality pearl necklace, a marble table or a suffragi you can find them all in the centre of London. The Christmas shopper in this town can go over the rainbow and find things of rare originality and fine quality if they visit the small specialist shops that are to be found in and around the heart of the city.

You cannot be more exposed to shopping frenzy, however, than in Bond Street where royal jewellers Collingwood fly their royal warrants. For almost two centuries this famous firm has supplied jewels to many crowned heads in Europe, but in their stylish and comfortable premises you can find many pieces of the high Collingwood quality at realistic prices and eminently suitable as gifts.

Also flying the royal warrant are shoemakers Rayne

who have come up with a brilliant idea following a takeover of the family firm by a young entrepreneur, Sheffield-born David Graham. This is a personalised shoe service which means that a classic and elegant court, using a universally comfortable last, will be available in three heel heights, two width fittings and a choice of nine materials - kid, suede, velvet, dupion silk, satin, moire, grosgrain, ottoman and patent. Normal delivery takes four weeks. If you pay a little more you can have a 7 day service, a good point for visitors to London.

Having found your pearls, the suffragi is waiting for you at Al-Sharaf. What we are talking about now are house gowns from Egypt, made in that wonderful Egyptian cotton in stripes and glowing colours. The name is taken from the servants who wore them originally and they are ideal for relaxing in, divinely comfortable and practical. This attractive little shop is in fact, an inspiring store of decorative things - chairs, pictures, coloured wine glasses, all immensely covetable. Spot the round, painted Indian boxes, as high as a chairside table, but cylindrical with a cavity when you lift the lid. Like everything else in view alluring and bohemian. On the opposite corner of

the Arcade at No. 6 is Malienne, with another satisfying feast of great decorative pieces in the grand manner. Tables, chairs and remarkable chandeliers mix well with magnificent bronze ornaments made in St. Petersburg at the turn of the century, and an English 18th century sofa, nonchalantly at ease beside marble or bronze figures for your house and garden.

Maurice who runs this exceptional place was a designer before he turned to shopkeeping and this gives him a special sympathy with customers' needs and worries.

More flippant thoughts should steer one to Cibi, where fashion for the cocktail hour and party time is sassy and original. Best known for superb leather clothes, regular customers are wise to the luxe silk shirts and blouses, soft skirts and definitely dramatic dresses in wonderfully rich fabrics.

A few doors away, Shirin Cashmere runs London's smartest cashmere shop, where high fashion pulls cashmere into the highest grade of elegant dressing. In her factory in Scotland sensitive craftspeople have interpreted Shirin's abundant flow of new ideas into trendsetting clothes that currently include short dresses (not too short) with heavy ribbed hemlines in black or oatmeal which can be worn with a matching coat.

If you are sensitive to atmosphere you will feel at ease as soon as you walk into Palmers, who have a contemporary and wearable sort of desirable clothes. Apart from the simple but chic clothes of Moschino of Milan whose little dark suit trimmed with torn-apart zips used like frills is a conversation piece, look around at what's on offer in the gift line. A great selection of large sling bags, unusual wooden jewellery and witty belts designed to make people smile.

Yvette, specialises in late day and evening wear although that is not to say you will also find knitted suits and dresses, leathers and wonderful sweaters there. Everything in the shop is exclusive and the majority of the stock is from

Italy and France. Big story here in evening wear - sumptuous long dresses in silks and satins that are the next best thing to haute couture. The short, flirty evening looks include slithers of grosgrain and black and red making a seductive winter party scene.

Not news in Knightsbridge is of the opening of the first Fabrice Karel boutique in London. Everything in the place is knitted in a mix of wool and acrylic which makes everything machine washable. In the summer they change to cotton and acrylic mix with pure cotton for the hotspots. Prices are kind - £45-£138, and the range includes jackets, sweaters, skirts, pants and skinny leggings that resemble Long Johns.

Stelios, 10 Cheval Place, S.W.7, is a couturier who likes to make a complete look surface with success by making shoes, bags, hats and furs to assemble with exclusive made-to-measure clothes. Its one design one customer here and there isn't an earthly chance of meeting your double anywhere in the world. The line is simple and beautifully made, as is the small ready-to-wear collection that stands by to back up a couture wardrobe.

Shopping for babies is satisfying fun at Monogrammed Linen Shop. This treasured shop for bedlinen, towels, table cloths and mats all of the highest quality, have added many more things to their range of children's clothes and accessories. For presents, classic silk dressing gowns for men and women, tiny fun-printed boxer shorts for children 2-16 (£8.95) and bridge cloths at £22 in different colours.

The Penny Howson concept in leather uses magnificent sculptured fine lambskin and stylish applique work in exotic leather. The range provides one of the largest designer collections in London.

During the month of December why not dine at one of Walton Street's fashionable restaurants and visit Penny Howson, who will be open for drinks until 11 pm at night.

Some women like to wear original clothes although they respect and note fashion trends. If you are such a person head for Image d'Or. For day, straight wrap-over and mid-thigh skirts to wear with cropped or long-length jackets. A piece of stunning antique African jewellery from a standing collection, would be a magical Christmas present for an important person.

Marie Soskin at 175 Fulham Road, S.W.3 is set fair for the party season. This designer/owner has most of her day and evening clothes made in Paris, in Italian fabrics, and apart from a great selection of short and long evening dresses do look at the evening suits made in embossed velvet and other fabrics, finished perfectly with satin and embroidered buttons.

There is high fashion in smoking as well as in fashion and most of us know a cigar smoker whose taste runs to the best. To warm up such a friend go to Davidoff, 35 St. James' Street, S.W.1, and find the essential present for the men who have everything but never enough cigars. They will not let you go wrong here in this remarkably selective shop who hold the best stock of Havana cigars in London.

Finally, news from inter-

nationally famous Spink of King Street, St. James', S.W.1. is of antique Indian and Islamic jewellery. Do not take this in awe of the priceless unknown, but of a collection of jewels that are quite beautiful and utterly wearable. Rings from the 15th and 16th centuries are strikingly contemporary in appearance, pendants set with many coloured gems sunk into gold are full of a mystic magic that warms one's heart to touch them.

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مكتبة النخيل

NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Occidental Petroleum	447.50	447.50	447.50	0.00
General Electric	34.00	34.00	34.00	0.00
IBM	160.00	160.00	160.00	0.00
Merck & Co.	11.00	11.00	11.00	0.00
Johnson & Johnson	26.00	26.00	26.00	0.00
Amgen	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
Boeing	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
McDonald's	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
Wendy's	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
Amgen	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00

Market Sales	
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	704,140,000
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	17,750,000
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	17,750,000
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	17,750,000
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	17,750,000
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	17,750,000
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	17,750,000
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	17,750,000
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	17,750,000
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	17,750,000

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Prev.
1,775.53	1,775.53	1,775.53	-35.00	1,810.53
1,775.53	1,775.53	1,775.53	-35.00	1,810.53
1,775.53	1,775.53	1,775.53	-35.00	1,810.53
1,775.53	1,775.53	1,775.53	-35.00	1,810.53
1,775.53	1,775.53	1,775.53	-35.00	1,810.53
1,775.53	1,775.53	1,775.53	-35.00	1,810.53
1,775.53	1,775.53	1,775.53	-35.00	1,810.53
1,775.53	1,775.53	1,775.53	-35.00	1,810.53
1,775.53	1,775.53	1,775.53	-35.00	1,810.53

Thursdays
NYSE
Closing
Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary	
Class	Prev.
1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00

NASDAQ Index	
Close	Chg.
2,247.00	-25.00
2,247.00	-25.00
2,247.00	-25.00
2,247.00	-25.00
2,247.00	-25.00
2,247.00	-25.00
2,247.00	-25.00
2,247.00	-25.00
2,247.00	-25.00
2,247.00	-25.00

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Bonds	Close	Chg.	Prev.	Chg.
10-year	84.00	-0.05	84.05	-0.05
20-year	84.00	-0.05	84.05	-0.05
30-year	84.00	-0.05	84.05	-0.05
10-year	84.00	-0.05	84.05	-0.05
20-year	84.00	-0.05	84.05	-0.05

NYSE Diary	
Class	Prev.
1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00

Odd-Lot Trading In N.Y.				
Buy	Sell	*SST	Chg.	Prev.
100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00

Dow Jones Averages				
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1,775.53	1,775.53	1,775.53	1,775.53	-35.00
1,775.53	1,775.53	1,775.53	1,775.53	-35.00
1,775.53	1,775.53	1,775.53	1,775.53	-35.00
1,775.53	1,775.53	1,775.53	1,775.53	-35.00
1,775.53	1,775.53	1,775.53	1,775.53	-35.00

Standard & Poor's Index	
High	Low
1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00

NASDAQ Diary	
Class	Prev.
1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00

AMEX Stock Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Prev.
100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Drops; Dow Below 1,800

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange fell sharply Thursday in active trading, dragged down by a gloomy market forecast that outweighed a reduction in a key West German interest rate.
The Dow Jones industrial average plunged 72.44 to close at 1,775.53, with 35 points of the drop occurring in the last half-hour of trading. The day's loss took the Dow to only about 38 points above the low reached on Oct. 19, when the average plummeted 508 points to close at 1,738.74.
Declining issues trounced advancers by more than a 6-1 ratio Thursday. Volume totaled 204.16 million shares, up from 148.89 million traded Wednesday.
Broader market indexes also declined sharply. The NYSE composite index fell 4.20 to 127.01. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index fell 8.24 to 225.21. The price of an average share lost 94 cents.
Traders said the market was hurt early in the day by a gloomy prediction from one of the market's most influential analysts.
"Robert Prechter issued a very negative report, and that started the slide," said Hildegard Zagorski of Prudential-Bache Securities Inc. "And it just picked up as the day wore on."
She emphasized that Mr. Prechter's forecast "might have been the trigger, but the market has been in a downward trend since last week."
Ms. Zagorski said Mr. Prechter had warned that the Dow industrial average could test the mid-1,600s within two weeks.
The negative prediction outweighed a decision Thursday by the Bundesbank, West Ger-

many's central bank, to lower its discount rate to 2.5 percent from 3 percent.
The Reagan administration had hoped for the rate cut as a means to stimulate West Germany's economy and increase exports for the United States.
"I think the rate cut was clearly anticipated by the market," said Tom Gallagher, a managing director at Oppenheimer & Co. The weakness in stock prices "demonstrates that this is a bear market in trouble and it has no ability to rally."
"The international community has now thrown the ball back into our court," he said. "But there is a lack of confidence on Wall Street" that Washington is going to take it seriously.
Mr. Gallagher said the market must now wait for some agreement between the Group of Seven nations and further progress on the U.S. budget deficit reduction. The G-7 consists of the United States, West Germany, Britain, France, Japan, Italy and Canada.
"There is no question that a G-7 agreement is a destiny that the world needs," Mr. Gallagher said. "The ball is in our court. The world is taking care of its problems. Now we must take care of ours."
Dealers said investors were also depressed by retail reports for November showing that sales were down from October, despite heavy discounts and promotions.
Occidental Petroleum was the most active NYSE-listed issue, down 1/4 to 24 1/2. Kansas Gas & Electric followed, up 1/4 to 19 1/2. Wal-Mart Stores was third, down 3/4 to 21 1/2. (UPI, Reuters)

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00

[illegible]

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SPORTS

It Will Be a 2-Yacht Cup Race in '88, With Storms Already Brewing

By Angus Phillips

WASHINGTON — It's official. There will be a two-boat race for the America's Cup next summer, though no one knows exactly when and where the cupholder, Dennis Conner, won't say where, or what his boat will look like.

Conner's defense organization, Sail America Foundation, announced Wednesday in San Diego that against its will, it will honor a court order and meet New Zealand's challenge to Michael Fay's challenge in a series of three races for yachting's crown jewel.

Unless there's a delay, which Sail America said it won't seek, racing will begin in late August. But Sail America's executive vice president, Thomas F. Ehman Jr., said the site could be anywhere in the world and won't be announced until 90 days before the first race is to begin.

He said that to compete against the huge sloops Fay is building, which measures 90 feet (27.4 meters) at waterline, Conner may build several potential defenders in a variety of radical styles, including hydrofoils and multihulls.

And, he said, Conner won't name his racing boat until the day competition begins.

Ehman also said that Sail America will race only against New Zealand, which would exclude all other challengers.

The announcement sparked an immediate response from Fay in Auckland, where he said that Sail America is trying to "jimmy the rules" to ensure a victory.

"We have an expectation as the challenger, and the world has one, too, that San Diego Yacht Club representing the United States will contest this match fair and square," Fay said. "Sail America doesn't have to nominate its boat until some mutually agreed-on time before the first race. We agree on that. But that boat will be the same class of boat that the challenger has nominated for the event, and not a Wind-surfer, hydrofoil or a hot-air balloon."

Moreover, said Fay, under his understanding of the rules, the defending club must pick a course on its home waters.

"To change the venue to anything else requires the mutual consent" of the challenger, he said.

"We do not have to and never will have to race under the conditions set by Sail America," Fay told The New York Times by telephone. [He said that, as challenger, he had the right

to set the class of boat to be used, and that issues such as when and where the race is to be held should be mutually agreed upon.]

[Both sides indicated they would return to court if no compromise was reached.]

Fay's boat is tailored to the light airs off San Diego. If Sail America decided instead to race off stormy Hawaii or someplace similar, Fay's chances would shrivel.

Under the challenge, which follows the antiquated wording of the 100-year-old cup's Deed of Gift, New Zealand is committed to bringing a sloop 90 feet long on the waterline, the size boat Vanderbilts and Liptons used to race for the cup back in the early 1900s. What might Conner counter with?

"That's a good question," said his design coordinator, John Marshall, who hurriedly began work this week. "It sure won't be anything like New Zealand's."

"They've told us what they're bringing. Now it's up to us to come up with something better, and there are very few rules. That's the fun part."

He said Sail America could decide on a twin-hulled catamaran or a small, superlight planing hull that could run away from New Zealand's

heavier, traditional keel design. Ehman said several designs might be built, from oversized Wind-surfers to hydrofoil-assisted keel boats to trimaran or bluff-bowed, flat-bottomed scoons.

Sail America was backed into a corner by a New York State Supreme Court finding last week that Fay's unexpected challenge on July 15 was valid. Justice Carmen B. Ciparick, whose court has overseen the Deed of Gift for a century, ordered the San Diego Yacht Club to either meet the challenge or forfeit the cup.

Sail America had intended to stage a multi-national cup regatta in 1991 off San Diego, with up to 21 challengers sailing 12-meters, the yacht of choice for the last 30 years.

But Fay, after rereading the Deed of Gift with his attorney while waiting for San Diego to make its intentions known, concluded that it was a challenger's right to demand a race any time, as long as he named a boat no bigger than 90 feet on the waterline and gave 10 months' notice.

Fay did just that, the San Diegoans ignored him. Fay went to court and Ciparick's ruling last week vindicated him.

The San Diego city council, reeling at the possibility of losing an event worth an estimated

\$1.2 billion to the city, vowed Tuesday to appeal the ruling. But Ehman said "we don't want any more legal work. We're tired of the court stuff. We're sorry it got dragged into court."

He added that "we want a proper race for everyone that's interested in 1991, not just one for beer barons and investment bankers. That's what we want, but first we have to settle this other challenge."

Ehman said that in the next several months his group will try to have the Deed of Gift amended to preclude another surprise challenge of the sort Fay raised. Meantime, he said, there is a yacht race to win.

"New Zealand has the advantage of surprise and they have a head start," he said, noting that Fay's boat is already under construction in Auckland and due for completion March 27.

"We have the advantage of choosing our weapon and the place."

Lexicon: "Chicken-Hearted" Americans

The Australian boat designer, Ben Lexcen, said angrily Thursday that Americans are "chicken-hearted" and that the "bald eagle emblem should

be changed to a spastic canary" following the San Diego Yacht Club's decision to allow only New Zealand to challenge for the America's Cup. United Press International reported from Sydney.

Lexcen, designer of the famed winged keel that won the 1983 cup for Alan Bond of Australia, said that "if they won't let us sail, we will hold our own World Cup next year."

Lexcen is building a 90-foot boat for Bond as part of what was planned to be a challenge next year. Groups in Britain, Japan and France, as well as Australia and New Zealand, were thought to be planning to build 90-footers, and before the New York Supreme Court ruling the San Diego Yacht Club had received 12 foreign challenges for a 1991 cup defense in 12-meter yachts.

"The decision smacks of 300 million people in the most technologically advanced place in the world being dead scared of three million sheep farmers," Lexcen said.

John Longley, a spokesman for the Alan Bond America's Cup Challenge Syndicate, said that Bond "was as mad as hell" and would do everything possible to mount a legal challenge against the San Diego decision.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Allem Leads in Million-Dollar Golf

SUN CITY, South Africa (AP) — Fulton Allem of South Africa, the least-known entry in the eight-man field, shot six-under-par 66 Thursday for a one-stroke lead after the first round of the winner-take-all Million Dollar Challenge, the biggest prize in the history of golf.

Ian Woosnam of Wales, this year's top money-winner on the European tour, was at 67. Nick Faldo of Britain, the reigning British Open champion, and Jose-Maria Olazabal of Spain were at 68, with Bernhard Langer of West Germany and David Frost of South Africa at 70. Trailing were the two Americans: Lanny Wadkins with 71 and Curtis Strange, the leading money-winner on the U.S. tour this year, with 72.

The tournament, which also offers \$50,000 for each day's low round, is being played in Bophuthatswana, which South Africa considers independent but is not recognized abroad. The winner's check awarded Sunday will equal the total yearly earnings of about 1,500 Bophuthatswanans, whose average annual income is equivalent to \$670.

Bird Sets Celtic Free-Throw Mark

BOSTON (UPI) — Larry Bird scored 34 points and extended his consecutive free-throw streak to a team-record 59 while leading the Boston Celtics to a 130-99 rout Wednesday night that gave the New Jersey Nets their seventh straight loss.

Bird made six foul shots in the game to surpass Bill Sharman's 31-year-old mark of 55. That put Bird third all-time in the National Basketball Association, with Calvin Murphy holding the record with 78 straight and Rick Barry second with 60.

Boston's Kevin McHale, who was out the first month of the season while recovering from foot surgery, scored 23 points in his first start.

For the Record

Two Marseille rugby players, Philippe Roth, the playing coach, and Louis Gil, have been charged with involuntary homicide in the death of an opponent, Dominique Leydier of Montauban, after a fight at the end of the match Nov. 15. Leydier died as a result of blows to the head that led to a heart attack. (AP)

Benfica, Portugal's soccer champion, which fired Danish manager Ebbe Skovdahl last Saturday, has put assistant Antonio Oliveira Tom in charge for the rest of the season. Tom, 41, who spent 13 years with Benfica as a player, has been assistant to five foreign managers in the past six years. (AFP)

Victor Pecci, Paraguay's top-ranked tennis player, underwent back surgery on a ruptured disc and will not represent his country in Davis Cup play against Czechoslovakia next February. (AP)

Quotable

Bob Charles, on the advantages of golfing left-handed: "No one knows enough about your swing to mess you up with advice." (LAT)

Texas Tech booster Dickie Griegs on the University of Texas: "If Texas played the University of Iran, I'd be there with a big poster of the Ayatollah." (LAT)

Notre Dame football coach, Lou Holtz, on when he's going to open up the offense: "We'll throw more as soon as we catch more than the other guy." (LAT)

Yanks, Mattingly Agree on \$6.7 Million Pact, Not Racquetball

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Don Mattingly, the New York Yankees' shagging first baseman, will be one of the highest-paid major league players for the next three years, earning \$6.7 million from 1988-90 under terms of a contract he is about to sign.

Mattingly, 26, said Wednesday that he had agreed to the numbers and that only minor matters remained to be worked out.

"We're still working on the lan-

guage — things like the fact I can't play basketball and I can't play football," Mattingly said. "The one thing I'm trying to have left is to play racquetball."

George Steinbrenner, the Yankees' outspoken owner, later retorted that "he's not going to play racquetball while he's playing for me. There are too many injuries that occur in the offseason."

Mattingly will be the first Yankee to receive more than \$2 million

in one season. Outfielder Dave Winfield signed a 10-year, \$23 million contract when he joined the team in 1981, but his annual salary has not yet reached \$2 million.

But Mattingly will not be the highest-paid player in baseball, since shortstop Ozzie Smith of the St. Louis Cardinals will get a base salary of \$2.34 million next season.

Steinbrenner, who has steadfastly maintained that no player is worth \$2 million, said, "I still think that

way." But he said, he felt an obligation to Mattingly after the Atlanta Braves signed outfielder Dale Murphy to a three-year, \$6 million contract and the Philadelphia Phillies signed third baseman Mike Schmidt to a two-year, \$4.5 million pact.

"When Atlanta signs Murphy to two million a year and when Mike Schmidt gets that much money, how can I look Don Mattingly in the eye and tell him I'm being fair and not give him \$2 million a year?" Steinbrenner said.

"He's the guy the players, his peers, voted as the No. 1 player in the game. Don Mattingly is a cornerstone player. The cornerstone of a team. Anybody in baseball would give a lot to get Don Mattingly."

Since he joined the Yankees in 1983, Mattingly's salary has risen dramatically. He was paid \$45,000 as a rookie, received \$80,000 plus \$50,000 in bonuses in 1984, \$325,000 plus \$130,000 in bonuses in 1985, \$1,375 million in 1986 and got \$1,975 million this year, after going to arbitration. It was the highest arbitration salary ever awarded.

Gold Glove Award Wednesday. The Associated Press reported.

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OBSERVER

Home Away From Home

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — One dark night long ago in Provincetown, Massachusetts, hearing sounds of desperation in the water that lapped our rental house, I waded in and retrieved a fully clothed female person, age about 18.

It was hard to tell whether she had entered the water for self-destruction or because somebody told her swimming with clothes on was a good way to sober up. Whichever, it didn't work, for she was reasonably alive and far from sober.

I wanted to get her back to friends or family, so figuring they might be nearby I asked, "Where did you come from?"

She uttered loud anguished sobs and said: "From the worst place. The worst place in the world."

Aha, thought I, she means that raucous saloon half a mile down Commercial Street, but what I said was: "The worst place in the world? Where is that?"

"Ohio," she said, and cried some more. "I'm from Ohio."

The Gorbachevs' forthcoming treaty-signing visit to Washington seemed at that night. There is a tourist school of foreign policy. It holds that if top communists can be hustled around the American sights, scales will fall from their eyes and, in love with democracy, they will go back to Moscow saying: "So long, Grandfather Marx. Bye-bye, V.I. Lenin."

As usual, people who smoke this stuff are saying it's a pity to keep the Gorbachevs bottled up in Washington. Washington isn't the United States, for Heaven's sake. It's just a place that presidents run against. Let the Gorbachevs see the purple mountains' majesty, the amber fields, the Disney amusement parks, the mighty this and the glittering that. Bring them to their knees before the glory of America.

It is my conviction that people who believe this think the Soviet Union is basically just the Middle West without California, Las Vegas, Florida or an Atlantic Seaboard. Further, it is my suspicion that Americans secretly dislike the Middle West. Yes, and that even Middle Westerners dislike the Middle West.

I suspect that if you took a Middle Westerner, put in a lot of boun-

bon and pushed her (or him) into the ocean fully clothed, the rescued Middle Westerner, when asked where she (or he) came from, would say: "The worst place in the world. The Middle West."

Space limitations forbid presenting the mountain of evidence supporting this suspicion, so let's confine ourselves simply to the political record. This suggests that Americans hate the Middle West. It's been 40 years since a Middle Westerner (Harry Truman) was elected president. Since then many have run, and all have been beaten: Stevenson of Illinois, Humphrey of Minnesota, McGovern of South Dakota, Ford of Michigan, Mondale of Minnesota.

Half the Americans who live on the two coasts and even in the bleak conditioned air of the so-called Sun Belt originated in the Middle West, and often bore you about its splendors, but you never hear of one going back, do you?

If my observation is correct, it means that most Americans, including Middle Westerners, think of the Middle West as a vast, dull, drought-cursed, blizzard-battered flatland covered with corn, hogs and towns you'd hate to be in on Saturday night.

Does that sound a little like the way you've always thought of Russia? Fifty thousand miles of flatness covered with blizzards and occasional hogs and corn, and towns where a big night is finding an electronic bug in your borscht?

Maybe you are thinking: "Those poor Russians with no California to move to, no Florida to hit out for in the Winnebago. No wonder they put up with tomb worship."

If so, you may think that a glamour tour of the United States for the big Leninists can change the grim Middle Western set of their minds and maybe encourage them to try for something a little more California.

The trouble is, Russians seem to like the Middle West more than Americans do. When Nikita Khrushchev toured America, what he enjoyed most was an Iowa farm where he threw ears of corn at the press. Hollywood he hated. Touring can never Americanize people like that.

New York Times Service

Henry Roth's 50 Years of Writer's Block

By Morris Dickstein

I HAD just finished interviewing Henry Roth, the author of "Call It Sleep," when a large, flat package was delivered to his New York hotel room. It was an advance copy of Roth's first book in 53 years, "Shifting Landscape," a collection of his shorter writings along with many excerpts from letters and interviews, assembled by his Italian translator, Mario Materassi.

Roth seemed to take it in stride, as if, by the age of 81, the appearance of a new book was no uncommon event for him. But the book, and my conversation with him, told a different story: five decades of agonizing conflict with writer's block, a career dotted with the signposts of many small victories and defeats, including what he has described as "an equivalent or approximate nervous breakdown" at the end of the 1930s, followed by long years of silence.

"Call It Sleep," a subjective, almost poetic novel about growing up on the Lower East Side of New York in the early years of the century, was published in 1934 when Roth was only 28. Influenced by James Joyce and T.S. Eliot, the novel was modernist in method, biblical in cadence, yet intensely personal in its re-creation of family life and street life in the old Jewish ghetto.

Though the book was fiercely defended and favorably reviewed by its admirers, Roth's publisher went bankrupt and he and his novel were forgotten until the book was revived to great acclaim and impressive sales in the 1960s.

Roth's appearance today is a study in contrast. His large, impressive head, crowned by a mass of gray hair, rests on a stocky yet fragile-looking frame, sufficed by arthritis. His hands speak of years of hard labor, and his quietly modulated voice radiates dignity and reserve. Roth's tall, elegant, gray-haired wife, Muriel, a composer, rarely leaves his side, and she gently cut off the interview when she felt he might be tired.

Roth is his own severest critic. When we first spoke on the phone he worried that his new book might be "oversold, overinflated." He found it "a very meager output for 50-some odd years." Searching always for the exact word, he spoke of the book, "Shifting Landscape: A Composite, 1925-1987" (Jewish Publication Society), as if it were someone else's case study or dossier.

"It impressed me quite objectively with the rather tragic thread—a trace went through it, I don't know whether it's frustration, a block, or what have you. It's a man fighting or serving his destiny. It's a man fighting a person too obdurate to give up." Ruefully, he added, "I wasn't satisfied. I should have had more wisdom, but I didn't, and



Jeff Alexander

the book seems to reflect that kind of tragic struggle."

During a depressed period of complete withdrawal from writing during the 1940s, Roth worked as a toolmaker and an attendant in a mental hospital, and then, in the '50s and '60s, as a waterfowl farmer in Maine—raising and dressing ducks and geese—returning only gradually to wrest hard-earned sentences from the grasp of his private dybbuk. Meanwhile, his wife worked 17 years as a schoolteacher while caring for their two sons. Since 1968 the Roths have lived in a mobile home in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Yet, living in this relative obscurity, he began publishing stories and articles with increasing frequency.

In retrospect, Roth's long-lasting block seems less remarkable than his refusal to yield to it, although he tells us that he once referred to himself as "this dead author," and even burned his journals and the manuscripts of several aborted novels in the 1940s. His first writing in 14 years in 1954 was a how-to-do-it article on sheep, home-made farm equipment, written for Ducks and Geese. Two years later "Call It Sleep" was praised in print by several critics, none of whom knew whether the book's author was still alive.

A chance encounter with Roth's sister in the late '50s led one critic, Harold Riblow, to Roth's doorstep in Maine in the late '50s, and to the resurrection of "Call It Sleep." Reissued in paperback in 1964, it went on to sell more than a million copies, permanently disrupting the anonymity of a man who could not write yet could not give up on writing.

The belated success of the book enabled Roth and his wife to travel, but it also exacerbated the desire to write, as well as

His new 'Shifting Landscape' can only excite wonderment as an extraordinary record of an author's stubborn determination to rescue his talent.

what he calls the "countdown not to write," which threatened to make life hellish again. A projected novel set in Spain and Mexico never materialized, but in 1966 The New Yorker published "The Surveyor," the story of an American couple in Seville, searching for the site where Jews were burned during the Inquisition. It seems clear that Roth was unconsciously searching for a Judaism—and a writing life—he had left behind many decades earlier.

The turning point in that search, as he now sees it, came during the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, when the Roths were in Mexico. Long ago, Roth, like many writers who had seen the world break apart in the early years of the Depression, had joined the Communist Party. He was just finishing his novel, and he remembers the woman he lived with, Edna Lou Walton, a poet and English professor, early in 1937 years his senior, saying in anguish, "You are destroying yourself as an artist." Years later, stunned by Khrushchev's revelations about Stalin, Roth ceased being a party member, but in 1967 he still adhered very much to party principles, including support for the Arab cause. As the war unfolded in the Middle East, he found himself torn between his political faith, which condemned Israel, and certain buried tribal loyalties that surprised him.

Roth's ideological orthodoxy crumbled. "It was with an enormous sense of guilt that I had to tear myself away," he told me with great emphasis. "We thought that communism would provide us with the answer." But in the end "it was a sterile move," he said. "It was a disaster."

"Call It Sleep" is a classic portrayal of the terrors of childhood, a testament "Sons and Lovers" that sets the sensual warmth of the bond with the mother—and the

mother tongue, Yiddish—against the fear and violence associated with the father and the external world.

Roth now believes the natural successor to "Call It Sleep" would have been a continuation of the boy's story into maturity, showing his discovery of a broader culture in the Greenwich Village ferment of the 1920s. But, as he writes in "Shifting Landscape," "it was never written because Marxism or communism fell like a giant shunt across his career." In old age, using a word processor, he has been writing a memoir-novel called "Mercy of a Rude Stream," a sequel to "Call It Sleep" which he feels he should have written in the 1930s. He has completed four volumes, but because some of them involve people still living he may not release them for publication in his lifetime.

Instead we have this brilliant mosaic constructed by Materassi, his translator, a book that Roth, in his self-effacing foreword, describes as "primarily Mario's, not mine," though Roth wrote or spoke nearly everything in it. It's typical of the ironies of his career that this biographical "composite" should come to us by way of Italy, where Materassi's translation of "Call It Sleep" won a literary prize as the best foreign novel of 1985, and where Roth was mobbed by newspaper reporters and paparazzi when he came to collect it.

Today, rediscovered as a classic in the United States, lionized in Italy where his book is a best seller, Henry Roth is very much a survivor. An Israeli filmmaker has taken an option on "Call It Sleep," and recently drove its author around the Lower East Side to search for remnants of a buried world. Cortisone and hip-replacement surgery have helped in his struggle with arthritis, and the computer has helped him get words on paper. Muriel Roth began composing again as her husband began writing, and for the last four years ("since I was 75," she said), she has been a serious composer for the first time in several decades.

Whether or not Roth's current project, "Mercy of a Rude Stream," fulfills its literary promise, the mere fact of longevity has helped supply a happy turn to the Roths' story. Aside from some of the fine pieces collected in it, "Shifting Landscape" can only excite wonderment as an extraordinary record of an author's stubborn determination to rescue his talent from the clutches of neurosis and the vicissitudes of history.

Morris Dickstein teaches English at Queens College and is working on a book about American culture in the 1930s. This is excerpted from an article he wrote for The New York Times Book Review.

PEOPLE

At Einstein Auction, $E=mc^2=\$1.1$ Million

Albert Einstein's earliest and longest known manuscript on relativity—a unpublished 72-page work probably written in 1911 or 1912—was auctioned Wednesday at Sotheby's for \$1,155,000. The handwritten paper spelling out his famous $E=mc^2$ formula, was bought by an unidentified buyer in New York. The price was a record at auction for any manuscript sold in the United States and for any unillustrated text manuscript sold anywhere in the world.

Amy Carter says she does not plan to return to Brown University, but she hasn't decided on another school. "I think I want to go to a more Southern school," said the daughter of former President Jimmy Carter and his wife, Rosalynn Carter, 20, said that she's been living in Providence and working in Boston, 30 miles away, since being asked to leave Brown this summer for neglecting her studies in favor of political activism.

The British double agent Kim Philby, who defected to the Soviet Union 24 years ago after betraying Western secrets to that country, he denied he wants to return to Britain. Speaking in Russian in a television broadcast on Latvian television, he said: "I am rejecting inventions that I allegedly live in poverty and have to go back to the U.K." Tass news agency said Latvian television showed him in Riga where he has been helping to make a five-part documentary about what it called interference by Western intelligence in the affairs of the Soviet Baltic republic.

Julius Prowse, 51, bitten by a leopard for the second time in a year, had to be taken to a hospital for stitches, but was not seriously injured. The attack occurred Wednesday when Prowse was walking with the 80-pound animal named Sheila, at a studio in bank, California, where they appear on "The Tonight Show" with Johnny Carson, her spokesman said. The same leopard nipped her playfully in September as she was rehearsing for the annual "Circus of the Stars" television show.

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